

The Global Newspaper
Edited and
Published in Paris
Printed simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague, Marseille, Miami.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 52,138 25/86

PARIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1986

ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. May Send A Special Envoy To South Africa

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is considering sending a special envoy to South Africa to discuss the situation there with President Pieter W. Botha but has not reached a decision, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said Thursday.

As pressure continued to mount on the administration to take some concrete action to show its concern about the imposition of a nation-

South Africa imposes curfew on some black townships in Eastern Cape province. Page 2.

wide state of emergency, Mr. Speakes said the idea of sending "someone like" Senator Paul Laxalt had been discussed at the White House. But he added, "I don't think there's been any consideration given to doing it yet."

Senator Laxalt, Republican of Nevada and a close friend of the president, was dispatched last October to convey Mr. Reagan's concern to President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines about the deteriorating situation there and to urge him to hold new presidential elections, which eventually led to his downfall.

Meanwhile, the administration expressed its "strong opposition" to the vote Wednesday in the House calling for a total and immediate U.S. disinvestment from South Africa.

The surprise action was taken by voice vote with no recorded opposition to the sweeping measure.

Mr. Speakes said, "We have grave misgivings and strong opposition to attempts that would legislate punitive economic sanctions against South Africa."

He added, "We believe that legislation of this type would erode our capacity to promote negotiations in South Africa and would likely further separate an already divided society."

Mr. Speakes was unable to point to any administration success so far in promoting negotiations between South Africa's white and black leaders. But he said that there had been discussions and that the United States stood a better chance of having an impact if American business remained in South Africa and "we remain in contact."

In South Africa, Foreign Minister R.F. Botha described the vote as "inexplicable." He implied the House had acted irresponsibly and without regard for the suffering a trade cut-off would have on South

Africa's neighboring black states. "It is clear that the American House of Representatives do not give a fig for the black communities of South Africa," Mr. Botha said. He said he was confident the Senate would act "more responsibly" and not pass the bill.

UN Measure Blocked

The United States and Britain have again blocked a bid by non-aligned members of the Security Council to invoke mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa. Reuters reported from New York.

France abstained Wednesday night in the vote on the resolution, which also proposed censuring South Africa for a military attack on the Angolan port of Namibe on June 5. South Africa has denied carrying out the attack.

The text strongly resembled a proposal vetoed by the U.S. and British delegates on May 23 after South African raids into Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Pretoria's Decree Sends Black Activists on the Run

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Some have changed their appearance, shaved their heads and beards, taken to wearing glasses or appearing on the street in three-piece suits instead of blue jeans and carrying briefcases instead of knapsacks.

Others move from place to place, never sleeping in the same bed twice, yet emerging to hold clandestine meetings or even, in one instance, to tam the authorities by conducting a press conference.

Since the South African government imposed a nationwide state of emergency last week and began rounding up hundreds of anti-apartheid activists, hundreds and perhaps thousands of others have sought to elude the net.

This story was written under the press restrictions imposed with the government's



Beijing Leader Calls for Close Chinese-West European Ties

Hu Yaobang, China's Communist Party chief, at a Paris news conference Thursday with President François Mitterrand. Mr. Hu said that China and Western Europe should offset a division of the world into blocs dominated by the superpowers. Page 2.

Reagan Cites Soviet 'Effort' On Arms Pact

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

GLASSBORO, New Jersey — President Ronald Reagan said Thursday that recent proposals by Moscow indicate that Soviet leaders "have begun to make a serious effort" in negotiations toward a nuclear arms control pact and that those proposals "could represent a turning point."

"We believe that possibly an atmosphere does indeed exist that will allow for a serious discussion," Mr. Reagan said in a speech here, adding that the Soviet proposals could not be accepted by the United States without change.

Mr. Reagan's remarks appeared to be part of an intensifying effort by the United States to arrange for a second summit meeting with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and in particular to set up a planning meeting between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

"If both sides genuinely want progress, then this could represent a turning point in the effort to make ours a safer and more peaceful world," Mr. Reagan told high school graduates here.

"I have indicated to General Secretary Gorbachev my willingness for a representative to meet to prepare for the next summit," he said. "The location is unimportant. What matters is that such a meeting take place in mutual earnestness so that we can make progress at the next summit."

Mr. Reagan recalled how he and Mr. Gorbachev had come to agree, in their meeting in Geneva last November, to exchange visits, Mr. Gorbachev, he said, was to visit the United States this year and Mr. Reagan was to travel to the Soviet Union in 1987.

"Now, that wasn't so hard, was it?" Mr. Reagan said. He added that "the time has

come to move forward. Let us leave behind efforts to seek only limits to the increase in nuclear arms and seek instead actual arms reductions — the deep and verifiable reductions that Mr. Gorbachev and I have agreed to negotiate. The goal here is not complicated. I am suggesting that we agree not on how many new, bigger, and more accurate missiles can be built but on how to reduce and ultimately eliminate all nuclear missiles."

Mr. Reagan also vowed to move ahead with his planned missile defense system, the Strategic Defense Initiative, which he described as "a shield that could protect us from nuclear missiles just as a roof protects a family from rain."

Glassboro was the site of the 1967 meeting between President Lyndon B. Johnson and the Soviet prime minister, Alexei N. Kosygin. Mr. Reagan's aides had said the speech Thursday would be a major foreign policy address.

The president, in his speech, also recalled the cultural exchange agreement that he and Mr. Gorbachev reached in Geneva that has resulted in Moscow sending the Kirov Ballet and an exhibition of Impressionist paintings to the United States. He also expressed hope of further exchanges and an increase in travel between the two countries.

Recalling the 1967 Glassboro meeting, Mr. Reagan concluded: "So I have come here today to say that the Glassboro summit was not enough, that indeed the Geneva summit was not enough — that talk alone, in short, is not enough."

"I have come here to invite Mr. Gorbachev to join me in taking action," Mr. Reagan said, "action in the name of peace."

On Wednesday, the presidential spokesman, Larry Speakes, said that the latest Soviet arms proposal "has merit." Another White House official said that the Soviet offer

Qadhafi, in Interview, Denies Rumors He Is Ill

By Marie Colvin
United Press International

TRIPOLI — The Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, denied Thursday that he was sick, dazed or in danger of losing power. "There has been no change in my country," he said in an interview.

The Libyan leader's absence at last week's anniversary marking the 1970 departure of U.S. military forces from the Wheelus Air Base, outside Tripoli, provoked rumors that he was ill, psychologically unbalanced or under the control of fellow officers who had moved him out of power.

"Really, these reports and writings are not true. As you can see I am fine," he said in his first meeting with a Western reporter since the April 15 U.S. bombing raid on Tripoli and Benghazi. "And there has been no change in our country."

Referring to reports that he was ill, based on the way he looked on television during a speech last week, the Libyan leader said:

"When I made that speech, I was very tired. It was Ramadan, the end of Ramadan." He was referring to the Muslim month of fasting. "That is all."

"They say I looked bad. But I was simply tired," Colonel Qadhafi, 44, was unarmored during the interview, which was conducted in English. But a female bodyguard in tight-fitting fatigues and a pistol at her hip guarded his office at the fortified Bab al-Azizia compound.

Other guards walked with AK-47 assault rifles and pistols. The Libyan leader wore a dark blue suit with aquamarine stripes, tucked into calf-high Italian leather boots. He looked tired but healthy and relaxed.



Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, on Libyan television last week in what was called a live broadcast to nation.

He spoke in a low guttural voice that rose in emotion only twice — when he expressed disbelief that the United States would attack his home, and in a reiteration of his See QADHAFI, Page 2

Soviet Hints at Foreign Role in Economy

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is ready to pursue "new advanced forms of relations" in trade relations with the West, according to Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov.

His comments, made Wednesday in a speech to parliament, were seen here as related to recent Soviet approaches toward joint ventures with Western European and Japanese enterprises.

Mr. Ryzhkov's remarks to the Supreme Soviet on the 1986-1990 economic development plan reinforced a view that Moscow was actively exploring new ways to obtain Western technology, without having to pay for it from a dwindling supply of hard currency.

Mr. Ryzhkov also reiterated Soviet plans to expand nuclear power production. He reiterated that the April 26 reactor accident at Chernobyl had demonstrated the need for stricter reliability.

The sudden drop in the price of oil, which had supplied the Soviet

Union with about 60 percent of its hard currency revenues, has severely cut the country's ability to buy Western equipment.

The shortfall in hard currency comes at the height of a campaign here to spur Soviet industry to upgrade production to world-quality levels. In his speech, for instance, Prime Minister Ryzhkov noted that only 29 percent of Soviet engineering products were up to international standards. By the end of the new five-year plan, he said, the percentage should be 80 to 95.

This spring, Soviet trade officials raised the prospect of joint venture projects, first with Japanese and Scandinavian officials and businessmen, although in each case some key details were left unclear. The approaches were later extended to other Western companies.

In principle, a joint venture partnership with Western enterprises would require a major ideological shift for the Soviet Union, since it suggests that foreign capital, foreign ownership and foreign profits

would play a part in the economy of a Communist nation.

About two dozen such arrangements are already under way between Soviet enterprises and East European concerns — in most cases combining Soviet capital and East European technology.

However, diplomats and businessmen say the Soviet suggestions to Western concerns, as vague as they are, can be open to different interpretations, such as the more traditional approach of joint production involving Soviet resources and Western equipment.

In some cases, Western companies have been asked to come forward with their own proposals on how to get around the problem of partial foreign ownership. Some Western businessmen are skeptical about the request, however, which they see as reflecting confusion and anxiety within the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

While the definition of joint-venture projects remains unclear, Mr. Ryzhkov's remarks indicate that

the search for new trade relationships is continuing.

His report also indicated that the rate of investment, set last February to average 4.6 percent, had been scaled down to 4.3 percent. But the annual growth rate, set in March at 3.7 percent, was increased to 4.3 percent.

In his comments on nuclear power, Mr. Ryzhkov said that "satisfying the need for electric power depends to a greater degree on the growth of atomic energy."

"The correctness of such a course," he continued, "is confirmed in world and domestic practice."

Mr. Ryzhkov gave no indication that the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear station would alter the power development program, which emphasizes nuclear power to offset declining supplies of oil and coal. He mentioned Chernobyl only in reference to the need for stringent safety controls.

Guidelines adopted by the Com- See SOVIET, Page 2



INSIDE
Despite the big celebrations for the Statue of Liberty centennial, New York is not a single-theme town. Page 11.

GENERAL NEWS

■ The removal of Mexico's finance minister changed the outlook for 1988 elections. Page 3.

■ France has lowered informal trade barriers against New Zealand, Prime Minister David Lange said. Page 4.

■ U.S. senators rejected an attempt to increase taxes on the rich. Page 3.

■ A high-ranking Ethiopian defector asserted Mengistu plans a communist state. Page 5.

SPORTS

■ Emilio Butragueño paced Spain over Denmark and, with England's Gary Lineker, took the World Cup individual scoring lead. Page 9.

FINANCE

■ Dart & Kraft Inc. announced a plan to separate into two companies. Page 15.

■ JVC Corp. reported a 53-percent drop in consolidated net profit in its fiscal year. Page 15.

TOMORROW

The flowering of culture in Singapore in weekend.

In Afghanistan, Opium Profits Aid Rebels

By Arthur Bonner
New York Times Service

MUSA QALA, Afghanistan — Fields of purple, red and white poppies, contrasting brilliantly with the dull gray of the surrounding deserts, stretched toward the horizon. In one field, where the petals had fallen to the ground, a

U.S. policy on Afghanistan appears to leave some room for maneuvering. Page 7.

line of farmers scraped a brownish-black gum from pale green pods about the size of golf balls.

They were harvesting opium that, according to dozens of Afghan rebel commanders and fighters, helps finance their war against troops of the Soviet and Afghan armies.

The rebels, encountered here and elsewhere on a 1,000-mile (1,600 kilometer) journey through Helmand, Oruzgan and Kandahar provinces in southern Afghanistan, admitted they were involved in poppy cultivation.

The war, the rebels said, had created its own economic and moral imperatives; they said the opium harvest was crucial to their survival and their continued efforts to oust the Communists.

The Pakistan-based Afghan political parties with which the rebels are aligned have denied that the rebel movement is associated with or condones opium growing. U.S. and Pakistan officials acknowledge that opium is grown in

Afghan territory controlled by the rebels, although the Pakistanis say the Russians, because they control the government, are responsible for controlling cultivation.

The United States, which provides about \$300 million a year in aid to the guerrillas, has launched a major campaign against drug trafficking, which President Ronald Reagan has called a national security threat.

Foreigners traveling in Afghanistan as long as 150 years ago wrote of seeing opium being harvested, but rebel leaders say poppy cultivation on such an extensive scale is something new and is directly tied to the war effort.

In the shade of an ancient tree to the side of a field where the farmers worked in Musa Qala, an elderly Islamic teacher explained the importance of opium to the rebels. "How else can we get money?" said the teacher, Mohammed Rasul.

His brother, Nazim Akumzada, is regarded by other rebels as the most powerful commander in Helmand province. They said the family has large land holdings that include extensive poppy fields.

"We must grow and sell opium to fight our holy war against the Russian nonbelievers," Mr. Rasul said.

Islam does not forbid the harvest, Mr. Rasul asserted. "Islamic law bans the taking of opium, but there is no prohibition against growing it," he said. The monthlong journey, with a



West German medical team, included scenes like this one in poppy fields in every village and town. All of the areas were controlled by Afghan rebel commanders and their followers.

International anti-narcotics officials in Pakistan say they believe that Afghanistan is the largest single source of illicit opium. U.S. officials estimate that the Afghan crop this year will be 800 metric tons.

A State Department report to Congress in February described Afghanistan and the bordering tribal areas of Pakistan as "the

world's leading source of illicit heroin exports to the United States and Europe."

Ali Ahmad, a rebel commander in his mid-20s, was interviewed amid the ruins of the town of Sangin, about 60 miles northwest of the provincial capital of Kandahar. He and his father are the military rulers of the area, with more than 1,000 Afghan rebels under their control.

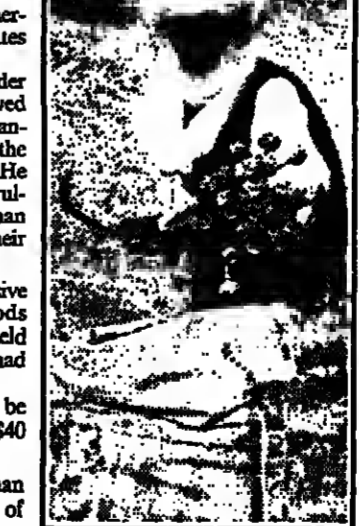
Their family also has extensive farmland. Green poppy pods danced in a light breeze in a field adjacent to his house as Ahmad discussed the crop.

The opium, he said, could be sold for the equivalent of about \$40 to \$50 a pound.

The profits are used for Afghan rebels, Mr. Ahmad said. "If one of our soldiers is sick or wounded we must send money to his family," he said. "We must also feed them and give them money for shoes and clothes. Where else can we get money?"

The poppy fields of southern Afghanistan are only part of a crop that is grown in 12 of the country's 29 provinces, according to an official of Pakistan's Narcotics Control Board.

Rebel commanders said the entire crop of southern Afghanistan was exported through dealers from Iran, even though opium cultivation and trafficking are outlawed by the Islamic revolutionary government in Iran.



An Afghan harvesting poppy pods for seed. The opium gum is gathered first.

difference between remaining in Afghanistan or being forced into refugee camps in Pakistan, where as many as 100,000 Afghans live. "We are Afghans who love our country," said Kadai Nagar, who commands about 2,000 Afghan rebels in Deh Rawod.

Mr. Nagar, an important landowner, said, as did other landowners, that the war had created its own imperatives. If opium made it possible for them to stay on their lands, they reasoned, it was welcome.

Virtual Anarchy in Haiti Curtails Even Aid Efforts

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

CITE SOLEIL, Haiti — Two neighborhoods in this immense slum went to war for 48 hours this month over a bucket of drinking water.

By the time the machetes were resheathed and other weapons — rocks and rusty shock absorbers — were tossed back into feld gutters, the battles of June 2-3 had left seven dead, scores wounded and more than two dozen houses ruined.

International relief agency officials said the feud in Cité Soleil was but one sign of a nationwide lawlessness that set in after the collapse of the government of Jean-Claude Duvalier on Feb. 7.

Officials of the U.S. Agency for International Development, or AID, said the disorders had forced them to reduce by half the 700,000 school lunches provided daily. AID also cut back on other food and development projects.

The officials said the slowness of the ruling National Government Council to take control and implement an emergency plan to revive the economy was prolonging unrest and heightening the risk of famine.

The council, headed by Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, has been reluctant and sometimes unable — to rein in the Haitians, who are still celebrating and testing

the limits of their new freedom after 28 years of the Duvaliers.

Many Haitians joined 10 days of sporadic demonstrations earlier this month, in which two persons were killed, out of frustration over the persistence of poverty despite the fall of the Duvaliers. Banditry, gang warfare and vendettas without political cause are on the rise.

U.S. diplomats and development officials said they feared an increase in anarchy, with Haitians impeding government and international organizations from dealing with the economic crisis.

The dispute over a pile of water started in Cité Soleil, a slum that sprawls across a salt bog on the edge of Port-au-Prince, where a girl from a dockside neighborhood called Wharf, which has about 8,000 people but no fresh water, ventured into a new housing project next door to get a pail of water.

"The people in the housing project said they wanted to use their water before anyone else," said the Wharf resident, Wilner Mombroun, 27. "That's where the misunderstanding started."

The girl was stoned and driven away.

That provoked resentment by the Wharf residents against the equally poor Haitians who had signed up for the project's 500 small cinder-block houses, financed by the World Bank. Dis- See HAITI, Page 2

150 Are Reported Slain As Peru Sends Troops To Retake 3 Prisons

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

LIMA — President Alan Garcia is using security forces to retake three Peruvian prisons seized by leftist guerrilla inmates. Early, unconfirmed reports put the number of dead at more than 150 as fighting continued Thursday.

The assault began Wednesday, shortly after the uprisings and just two days before the scheduled start of a meeting of Socialist leaders from around the world.

[Authorities regained control of two prisons Thursday after battling the insurgents with guns and explosives, but convicts still controlled a third prison where fighting continued, according to a government bulletin, United Press International reported from Lima.]

The takeover of the prisons by members of the Shining Path rebel movement, a pro-Maoist group that declared war on the state six years ago, came after weeks of bombing attacks and assassinations that prompted Mr. Garcia to impose a state of emergency on the capital in February.

Despite offers of talks and pledges of development assistance to highland regions where the guerrillas are strongest, Mr. Garcia has failed after nearly 11 months in power to reach a peace agreement with the rebels.

Interior Minister Abel Salinas said that simultaneous prison uprisings were meant to embarrass the Garcia administration before the meeting of the Socialist International, scheduled to open on Friday.

In anticipation of the conference, the government has blanket-

ed Lima with military and police personnel and vehicles.

Shining Path street attacks on Thursday killed "several policemen," the interior minister reported. Bombs attributed to the rebels exploded at two churches and at the Education Ministry, but there were no injuries. A fourth bomb was found and defused at Lima's Jorge Chavez international airport.

At Liriganchu prison, the country's largest, the rebels reportedly captured two hostages after overpowering guards. At El Fronton, on an island off Callao, inmates using homemade weapons took four hostages and wounded three persons, according to the interior minister.

At Santa Barbara, a women's prison in Callao, rioters seized the female warden and two guards, the government said.

Negotiations Fail

Senator Armando Villanueva said Mr. Garcia made the decision to send troops and police to the prisons at an emergency cabinet meeting also attended by human rights representatives and military commanders, Agence France-Press reported from Lima.

Mr. Villanueva said Mr. Garcia's government, after previously rejecting the use of force inside the prisons, decided to "re-establish the authority of the state."

The senator said the government had to "act to re-establish order and defend the principles of democracy."

He said negotiations had been attempted but that the government was unable to communicate with the prisoners and was forced to issue an ultimatum.



Killing Aboard Achille Lauro Denied in Court

Mohammed Issa Abbas, one of 15 accused hijackers of the cruise ship Achille Lauro, being brought before Judge Lino Monteverde on Thursday in the second day of the trial in Genoa. Magid al-Molqi, the Palestinian accused of killing an American, Leon Klinghoffer, aboard the ship last October, denied on Thursday that the killing had ever taken place or that he had ever confessed to it.

China Official Urges European Links To Offset the Blocs of Superpowers

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The Chinese Communist Party chief, Hu Yaobang, called Thursday for increased cooperation between China and Western Europe to offset a division of the world into blocs dominated by the superpowers.

Nearing the end of a four-nation tour, Mr. Hu said that China's economic modernization program would continue even after the retirement of the present generation of leaders. Mr. Hu, who is 71, is widely regarded as a successor to the 81-year-old Deng Xiaoping.

Mr. Hu appeared at a news conference with President Francois Mitterrand.

The Chinese leader said his trip to Western Europe, the first by a general secretary of the 40-million-member Chinese Communist Party, had been "crowned with success." Later Thursday, he left for Italy on his way back to Beijing. He also visited West Germany and Britain.

Mr. Hu struck West European officials as a politician much in the Deng mold. A diminutive man, he gives the impression of being a wound-up coil of energy perched on the edge of a chair. His answers to questions were interspersed with laughter that spread to the journalists in the room.

Mr. Hu made clear that he had been impressed by what he saw in Western Europe, whose governments are competing to tap the vast market offered by China for high technology goods.

Traveling to Lyon earlier this week on the TGV, the world's fastest train, he commented: "I wish China could modernize itself as fast as this train."

Speaking at a news press conference in London at the beginning of his trip, Mr. Hu said that he might retire at the Chinese Communist Party's congress next year so that

South Africa Sets Curfew; White Man Is Slain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — Police imposed a night curfew on townships in the troubled eastern region of South Africa's Cape province Thursday as the government announced that a man found burned to death in the area was white.

Earlier, a civil rights group said South Africa, which introduced a nationwide state of emergency on June 12, might be holding about 3,000 people.

The curfew, ordered under emergency regulations by the local police commissioner, Ernest Schnetler, bars people from townships and public places between 9 P.M. and 4 A.M.

The government's Bureau for Information said the charred body of a man found Wednesday in KwaNobuhle, one of the townships covered by the curfew, had been identified as Lodewyk Vlooh, a white man reported missing over the weekend. He is one of a handful of white victims of over two years of unrest that has claimed more than 1,900 lives.

The black and colored townships of the eastern Cape have been among the focal points of the violence.

The government had said Port Elizabeth-area townships produced the worst violence in the country on Monday, when blacks staged a nationwide general strike to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots.

White voters in Port Elizabeth, an auto manufacturing center on the Indian Ocean, voted 6,104 to 4,957 on Wednesday against integrating their beaches. The results were announced Thursday.

Other curbs ordered by Commissioner Schnetler bar nonresidents from the townships and prohibit people from owning clothes or other articles bearing the names of some 47 community groups and student movements.

The regulations, published in the Government Gazette Thursday, also bar from school premises people who are not pupils or school employees.

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee said it had the names of 1,032 people apprehended, but it did not know whether they were being held under emergency rule.

Meanwhile, strikes by black workers protesting the detention of union leaders spread around Johannesburg.

The World Council of Churches in New York and the head of the outlawed African National Congress, speaking in Geneva, said Thursday in separate statements that about 3,000 people were detained in the first days of the state of emergency. The government has not disclosed the number held.

The emergency regulations impose severe restrictions on journalists. Among other things, journalists may not mention actions by the security forces without official permission or report what the government considers subversive statements.

The Foreign Correspondents' Association said its members "are now subject to probably the most severe censorship applied to foreign journalists anywhere in the world," and the South African Society of Journalists, in a statement, said Foreign Minister R.F. Botha's assertion that freedom of expression still existed was "implausible fiction."

(Reuters, AP)

WORLD BRIEFS

France Eases Law on Press Ownership

PARIS (NYT) — The National Assembly voted Thursday to relax regulations that limited the number of newspapers a single individual could legally own in France, a move that will have the effect of helping France's largest press magnate.

The action, widely expected, reversed a controversial effort by the former Socialist government to curb the influence of Robert Hersant, who controls about 28 percent of the newspaper circulation of the country. The measure still limits newspaper ownership to 30 percent of circulation in France. Under the Socialist ownership was limited to 10 percent of circulation. This could not be applied retroactively and did not affect Mr. Hersant.

The new legislation was likely to be interpreted here as an important political gesture in favor of Mr. Hersant, a powerful figure within the majority conservative coalition, who has for many years fought against legal restrictions on the expansion of his publishing empire.

U.S. Wins in Social Security Decision

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Supreme Court ruled unanimously Thursday that state and local governments may not withdraw their employees from the U.S. Social Security retirement system.

The court upheld a 1983 federal law designed to protect Social Security's economic integrity by barring state and local governments from pulling out. The decision was a victory for the Reagan administration, which said more than \$3 billion could have been drained from Social Security by 1990 if state and local governments were allowed to withdraw.

The law was challenged by California officials and others who said the law unconstitutionally allowed the federal government to break its contract with the states.

Soviet Condemns U.S.-Extradited Man

MOSCOW (AP) — Fyodor Fedorenko, the first alleged war criminal extradited from the United States to the Soviet Union, was sentenced to death Thursday after being found guilty of treason and mass murder while a guard at Nazi death camps in Poland in World War II.

The official press agency Tass said Mr. Fedorenko, 78, a Soviet Army soldier who was captured soon after the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union in 1941, was also found guilty of "voluntarily going over to the side of fascist aggressors and participating in punitive actions against peace populations." He emigrated to the United States after the war and was extradited in December 1984.

The court in the Crimean capital of Simferopol heard testimony from several Soviet citizens who had served as Nazi camp guards.

Attack in Sweden Remains a Mystery

STOCKHOLM (AP) — The police said Thursday they were not sure of the identities of two men who were fired upon by police officers guarding the U.S. ambassador, Gregory J. Newell, outside a mansion in Varmdo, a secluded eastern suburb of Stockholm.

An international news agency in London reported that it received an anonymous call Wednesday from an individual claiming the intruders were members of the West German Baader-Meinhof terrorist group. The agency asked that it not be identified.

Curt Holm, head of the Stockholm police bodyguard squad, said the police believed it was possible the two armed men were terrorists planning to attack Mr. Newell.



Gregory J. Newell

Singapore Curbs Technology Sales

SINGAPORE (AP) — Singapore has introduced controls on import and exports to help safeguard strategic high-technology products of major industrialized nations, the Trade Development Board has announced.

Under the measure, which went into effect June 13, the name of the user must be shown on the import license and products must be imported directly into the country. They cannot be reshipped while en route. Singapore and re-exportation is not permitted unless the government approval is obtained in advance.

The United States, concerned about Western technology reaching the Soviet Union, has urged Singapore to apply stricter controls. The measure appears to be aimed at keeping Western technology from countries that might try to buy through Singapore what they cannot get directly from the West.

Beijing Guarantees Student Safety

BEIJING (WP) — African and Asian students who fled the University of Tianjin after a clash with Chinese students nearly a month ago receive verbal guarantees for their security from officials and will return to Tianjin within a few days, African diplomats said Thursday.

Akaike Dossou Ofumi, chargé d'affaires at the Togo Embassy, said "authorities have taken security measures, and we want the students' return as soon as possible." But another African diplomat said the situation was not yet stable.

Only four or five of the 18 African and Asian students who left after the incident are reported to have returned to the university at Tianjin, 10 miles (16 kilometers) southeast of Beijing.

HAITI: A Rapid Slide Into Anarchy

(Continued from Page 1)

One of the thieves was shot to death by a soldier riding guard.

The AID chief, Jerome French, said that the value of food "distributed by alternate means" — meaning it had been stolen — was \$1.2 million just since Feb. 7, out of an annual amount of \$7.8 million.

Six of the 10 main relief warehouses were pillaged or destroyed. Rioters damaged about 10 percent of 1,800 schools where food was stored or handed out.

Without the lunches, attendance at rural schools is dropping.

"A lot of the recent disorders take on an immediate political content," Mr. French said. "But the root is that the people are hungry."

Over the weekend, political disturbances subsided but mob violence continued. Friday night in the Port-au-Prince tenement of Christo-Roi, rioters turned on a neighbor, Canada Fils, 60, accusing him of kidnapping children. He was burned alive in the streets as hundreds looked on.

AID officials said many foreign donors have held back from starting long-term development projects, citing the unstable situation.

"Haiti is on a track toward self-destruction," Mr. French warned, because of years of uncontrolled tree-cutting and consequent erosion. Of the 47 percent of the nation's land intensely cultivated, 14 percent is deemed too barren and rocky to be arable.

"Without a much larger degree of foreign assistance targeted to reverse the degradation of natural resources," Mr. French said, "the likelihood of a real famine will increase." He urged that Haiti be included in United Nations emergency programs for drought-stricken Africa.

Late in May, a southern coastal named Les Cayes was inundated by rainwaters plunging down from surrounding hills left bare by loggers. At least 25 residents were killed and tens of thousands lost their homes and crops.

When authorities flew two helicopters with supplies to Les Cayes on June 7, an indignant crowd turned away the food, demanding instead jobs and farmland.

"No one has said to them: 'These are your needs and here is what we're going to do to solve them,'" said Mr. Franklin of CARE.

"That's what would put the people at ease."

Happiness is Gifts from

MICHEL SWISS
PERFUMES . COSMETICS
NOVELTIES . GIFTS
Top export discounts!
HOURS
Monday to Saturday 9 am. 6:30 pm.
Closed on Sunday
16, RUE DE LA PAIX-PARIS
Phone: (1) 42.61.61.11

SOVIET: Moscow Hints It Seeks Foreign Joint Ventures

(Continued from Page 1)

Communist Party's 27th congress in March projected a doubling of nuclear power generation during the five years ending in 1990, to 390 billion kilowatt-hours, or 20 percent of total electricity output.

Modernizing the Economy

The Supreme Soviet voted Thursday to adopt the new plan calling for the modernization of industry and the streamlining of the bureaucracy. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

The unanimous vote by the 1,500 deputies followed presentation of the blueprint by Mr. Ryzhkov.

The two-day session adjourned after the vote and ratification of personnel changes.

At the opening session, it was announced that Pyotr N. Demichev has been dismissed as culture minister and given the largely ceremonial job of deputy to President Andrei A. Gromyko.

The former ambassador to the United States, Anatoli F. Dobrynin, was named chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission in the Soviet of Nationalities, one of the two houses.

QADHAFI: Libyan Denies He's Ill

(Continued from Page 1)

Asked if he was serious when he said a surgeon that he would take Libya into the Soviet bloc, he replied, "We will do this if we have to." But he added that Moscow would not be added to get military bases in Libya.

Asked why he did not appear in public after the air attack, Colonel Qadhafi said:

"I have been busy. I am stronger now than ever. The people are my family and myself.

(Reuters, AP)

REAGAN: Arms Offer Cited

(Continued from Page 1)

was "not being taken as a propagandistic endeavor."

A Soviet diplomat in Washington said Wednesday that Moscow was looking for a positive response to its latest offer as a step toward arranging the delayed summit planning meeting between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze.

The diplomat, who asked not to be identified, said that Moscow had moved more than halfway in several areas that had been described as unacceptable by the United States in earlier offers.

As an example, he said that Moscow no longer demanded that so-called forward-based systems, such as U.S. fighter-bombers in Western Europe and on aircraft carriers, be considered strategic weapons and reduced in numbers under a new treaty.

However, Moscow has proposed that forward-based systems be frozen at their present levels. U.S. officials have said that the Soviet concept of forward-based systems appeared to include medium-range missiles in Western Europe. A freeze on the deployment of such systems would stand in the way of the continuing deployment of ground-launched cruise missiles in Western Europe and would therefore be unacceptable, U.S. officials have said.

The Soviet Union also offered to begin reducing its strategic nuclear forces if the United States agreed not to withdraw from the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty for an extended period of time and if it took steps to strengthen the treaty.

Good business sense in any language!

The Barclay Hilton

The World's Favourite Address in Beverly Hills, California

Brand new guest rooms, suites & main lobby.
Award-winning restaurants.
Secretarial, notary & telex services on premises.
New Executive Business Center.
New Poolside Fitness Center.
Multi-lingual staff.
Complimentary Limousine Service to nearby business and shopping centers.
Contact Hilton Reservation Service, or your Travel Agent, in your city. Telex Direct 194683

TEMPTING DELIGHTS every day
Lunch and Dinner
F. 195
tip included

LE SALLAMBIER
Restaurant of the Hotel
BALZAC **** Luxe
6, Rue Balzac, Paris VIII
(1) 45.61.97.22

ESCADA SALES
40% off +
15% export discount
Marie-Martine
8, Rue de Stèves, Paris 6th.
Tel: (1) 42.22.18.44.
Credit cards

TRAVELLERS & EXPATRIATES!
SOS
24 hours a day
Medical and Personal Services
International SOS Assistance SA
15, rue Lombard, CH-1205 Geneva
Tel: (22) 47 61 61 Tlx: 427 172

UNIVERSITY DEGREE
SACHELOX'S • MASTERS • DOCTORATE
For Work, Academic, Life Experiences.
Send detailed resume for free evaluation.
PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY
400 S. Sepulveda Blvd.,
Los Angeles, California
90049, Dept. 23, U.S.A.

Barry's New York Bar
Est. 1911
"the Birth place of the Bloody Mary"
Just call the taxi driver "sank roo doc noo"
• Rue Daunou, PARIS
• Falkenturm Str. 9, MUNICH
• Point Hotel ANNE-SALZBURG

AC OPI

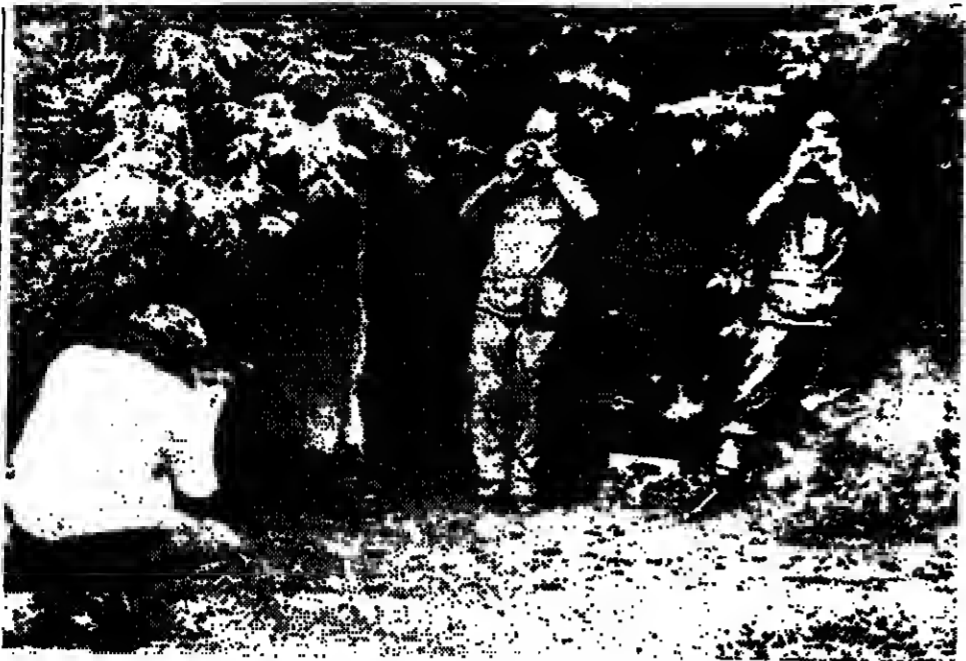
EUROPEAN TOPICS

Jesuits Assail Verdict On Shooting of Pope

ROME—The Jesuit magazine *La Civiltà Cattolica* calls the acquittal of six persons charged with conspiring to kill Pope John Paul II "disconcerting." The magazine said the attack appeared to be "an international plot" but that this would probably never be proved.

The pope was shot and wounded in St. Peter's Square on May 13, 1981, by Mehmet Ali Agca, a rightist Turkish gunman. Three Bulgarians and three Turks charged with conspiracy in the assassination attempt were acquitted March 29 "for lack of evidence."

A Vatican spokesman said he was not authorized to comment publicly on the article, but said commentaries in the magazine are often reviewed and revised by the Vatican's Secretariat of State. The pope has never given his opinion on whether there was a conspiracy against him.



HOLE IN THE WALL—A West Berlin driver lost control of his car Wednesday and crashed through the wall into East Berlin, ending up in the mined death strip. Border guards led the driver away and covered the hole in the wall with canvas. East German soldiers turned their cameras on Western photographers who tried to peer into the East.

Oalo Still Opposes An End to Whaling

MALMO, Sweden—At the 38th annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission here last week, Norway reassessed its defiance of the ban on commercial whaling. Norwegians are conservation-minded, but whaling is a time-honored tradition that means jobs.

Norway is now the only country on the 39-nation commission that refuses to comply with the ban, intended to save threatened species from extinction. Iceland, Japan, the Soviet Union and South Korea also continue to kill whales, but have agreed in principle to stop.

Martin Haddon, representing Britain on the commission, urged Norway to consider "the damage it may be doing, not only to whal-

ing stock, but also to its international reputation."

Thor Heyerdahl, author of "Kona Tiki," agrees. In a reference to Vidkun Quisling, who governed Norway as a Nazi puppet during World War II, he said: "Only twice in my life have I been ashamed to be Norwegian—the first time when Quisling took office, and the second when Norway announced that it would continue whaling."

Around Europe

PARIS—Suicides outnumbered road deaths for the first time in France last year, by 14,000 to 11,000. Suicides have risen by about two-thirds in the last 15 years in France.

LONDON—The London Metropolitan Police is trying to recruit more young blacks and Asians in such districts as Brixton and Tottenham, where several people died in race riots last year. There are only 311 nonwhite policemen in London, in a total force of 27,000. Of 10,852 applicants seeking to join the Metropolitan Police last year only 441 were from ethnic minorities, and of these, only 44 were finally accepted. Sir Kenneth Newman, the metropolitan commissioner, said in his annual report that although prejudice exists among the police, "part of the solution will lie precisely in the greater presence of black officers."

PARIS—In a good-humored jab at racial discrimination in

France, a group of North Africans has founded an association called the "Kous Kous Klan," a punning reference to the Ku Klux Klan and to couscous, the North African specialty. Members reject the label of recent immigrants, and deny that the French warrior Charles Martel stopped the Moslem invasion of France in 732 at Poitiers, in Aquitaine, southwest France. The association is organizing a festival near Poitiers at the end of August, with music, cultural debates and a soccer match between blond, blue-eyed North Africans and dark-skinned, frizzy-haired Frenchmen.

—Compiled by SYTSKE LOOLJEN

For Irish, the Road Up Is Out

Emigration Is Rising Among Educated and Ambitious

By Robert O'Connor
International Herald Tribune

DUBLIN—In March, a 22-year-old graduate student in computer science at Trinity College responded to a notice placed on a bulletin board by Amdahl Corp., the California electronics concern. Now, the student, Colin Bergin, has halted his master's degree program and is waiting for the two-year visa that will allow him to begin working at Amdahl's Dallas office.

His starting salary of \$25,000 is more than twice what he would have earned at home. The car and the apartment that the company has lined up for him are beyond the range of normal perquisites accorded to entry-level employees in Ireland.

The route taken by Mr. Bergin—that is, out of the country—is one favored by increasing numbers of young Irish citizens.

Emigration has been a traditional answer to hard times in Ireland. Between the potato famine of the 1840s and the economic stagnation of the 1950s, millions left for the United States, Australia or Britain.

The booming 1970s brought 100,000 emigrants home, but times have grown hard again. The unemployment rate exceeds 17 percent, and many young people fail to find employment or the kind of job they want.

Emigration "has certainly been re-established," said Derek Scholefield, who runs the career counseling office at University College in Dublin. "There's no doubt about that. There is a movement out of the country."

According to John Blackwell, an economist at University College, the emigrants include some of Ireland's best educated.

A survey conducted last year for the Higher Education Authority indicated that up to 14 percent of new degree-holders went abroad to pursue jobs or further study. Ireland's emigration authority reported recently that nearly half of its newly qualified courses were going.

According to the government's Central Statistics Office, Ireland had a net outflow of 32,000 people between 1981 and 1985. About 14,000 left in the year that ended March 31, 1985, twice the total of the previous year.

"To some extent," said Mr. Blackwell, "you have the interesting reversal back to the pattern that existed more than 60 years ago."

In the year that ended last Sept. 30, the U.S. Embassy in Dublin issued 620 immigrant visas, most of them to people with close relatives in the United States. It also issued 44,000 nonimmigrant visas, the vast majority of them to tourists.

The large numbers of young Irish in U.S. cities such as Boston, New York and San Francisco suggest that some have emigrated illegally.

Howard Deutsch, an immigration lawyer in New York, estimates that 50,000 to 80,000 Irish citizens are living illegally in the United States.

Mr. Deutsch regularly visits Ireland to conduct seminars on U.S. immigration laws. His paperback guide, "Getting Into America," has become a best-seller here.

"I think the Irish, by their natural right, believe they belong in America," he said recently in an interview in Dublin.

Before the United States changed its laws in 1965, the immigration quota for Ireland was so high that its citizens enjoyed virtually free access. Now they must compete with citizens from other countries by meeting such requirements as family ties or skills that are needed in the United States.

Joan Smith, consul at the U.S. Embassy in Dublin, is predicting a 45-percent increase in legal emigration to the United States over each of the next two years.

The economic sluggishness in Britain, combined with the difficulty in getting into the United States, has led to an increased interest in continental Europe.

A popular destination is Belgium because of the European Community offices and multinational corporations there. According to one estimate, there are 2,000 Irish nationals in Belgium. Figures are not available for the entire community.



David Lange

Paris Drops Trade Bars, Lange Says

HAMILTON, New Zealand—France has removed trade sanctions against New Zealand to help Wellington's agreement send the dispute over the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior to arbitration, Prime Minister David Lange said Thursday.

Agreement between the two nations to accept a binding ruling of the 11-month dispute was announced simultaneously in the capitals. The arbitration will be handled by the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez Cuéllar.

Mr. Lange said France agreed to remove bans on the portation of lamb brains and on New Zealand products.

The informal trade smother had been imposed by Paris in an attempt to pressure Wellington into releasing two French agents jailed for their part in sabotaging the Rainbow Warrior, a Greenpeace protest ship.

The ship was sunk in Auckland harbor last July 10, killing a Greenpeace photographer who was aboard.

Mr. Lange would not detail points of dispute submitted to Pérez de Cuéllar, but he insists that New Zealand had not changed its position on releasing the French agents.

Mr. Lange has said repeatedly that he would approve of transferring the agents to a French prison to serve out their 10-year sentence for manslaughter but that he would not accept their outright release. The agents are Major Alain Mialot and Captain Dominique Prieur.

Senior New Zealand officials acknowledged that Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar had full discretion on dealing with the agents. But they said New Zealand did not expect his simply set them free.

Mr. Lange said the UN ruling was expected by mid-July and would cover New Zealand demands for compensation, whether France should form an apology.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, after talks with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France, said Monday that he had been asked to mediate in the dispute.

The joint statement on Thursday said "all the problems" arising from the Rainbow Warrior sinking would be submitted to mediation by Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar.

The reference to "all problems" on Thursday's statement suggests that Wellington had now, in effect, agreed to include the fate of Mialot and Captain Prieur in talks.

What's New for EC Summit? No Crisis, Though Big Problems Aren't Solved

By Yousef Azmeh
Reuters

BRUSSELS—The leaders of the European Community will gather in The Hague next week for a regular summit meeting that, for

once, lacks the crisis atmosphere that usually surrounds such events.

But diplomats said a dispute over whether to impose economic sanctions on South Africa had generated new interest in the semi-annual conference of heads of state and government.

EC affairs were otherwise passing through a dull phase, and the current Dutch presidency has pre-

pared an agenda of such uninspiring items as the economic and social situation and how to make the EC appear more meaningful to its citizens.

But EC and foreign diplomats agreed that a series of tough budgetary and other problems lie below the surface and could erupt in a few months.

The community's enlargement earlier this year to accommodate Spain and Portugal has widened the split between the industrialized states and that mainly agrarian countries and further slowed its cumbersome decision-making.

The EC's inability to reach credible foreign policy decisions—a non-EC diplomat described it as "an identity crisis"—means the community is being increasingly ignored by the United States.

"Wrangling for months over whether to boycott Libya or setting off on a wild goose chase for an illusive Middle East peace are only two of the reasons why Washington no longer cares to wait for EC opinion," a U.S. diplomat said.

After months of advising against such action, the EC in mid-April—when U.S. planes had bombed Libya—quickly fell into line behind President Ronald Reagan in imposing sanctions on Libya for its alleged backing of terrorism.

EC foreign ministers earlier this month abandoned plans for a new Middle East peace initiative after a

series of largely fruitless visits to the regions by several EC leaders.

EC officials said the deterioration in "West-West relations," as trans-Atlantic ties are being called, was bound to be among the main concerns of the 12 leaders when they opened the two-day meeting on June 26.

A U.S. diplomat said that the community risked being left on the margin of events. "Sermonizing appears to be their only policy line whenever we are about to embark on any action," he said.

European diplomats see Washington's apparent impatience with negotiations as the reason for rising tensions over many issues, including talks with the Soviet Union over disarmament and U.S. plans for new chemical weapons.

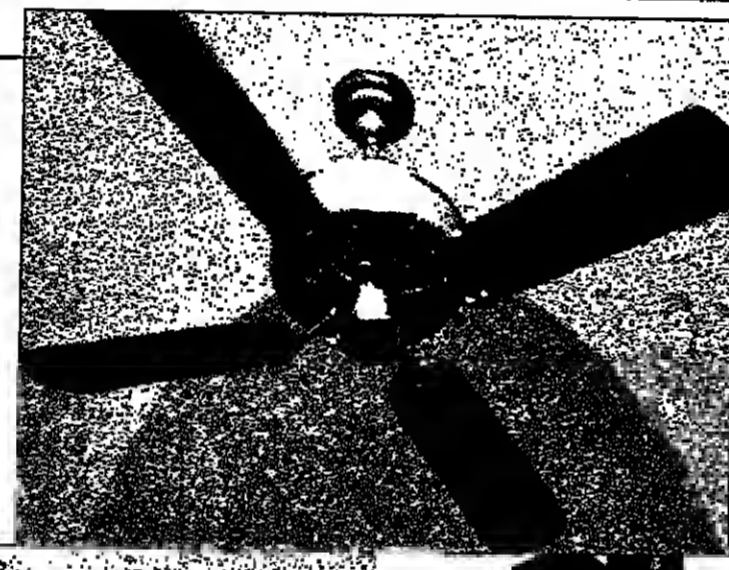
EC Stops Short Of Air Fare Issue

LUXEMBOURG—EC transport ministers ended a meeting here Thursday without discussing proposals to reduce air fares and provide greater choice for air travelers in the 12-nation group.

The decision by the Dutch transport minister, Neelke Smit-Kroes, to adjourn the meeting until June 30 before reaching the agenda item on airline policy angered the two members of the Executive Commission present.

The commissioner for competition, Peter Sutherland, and his transportation colleague, Stanley Clinton Davis, said they would consult as soon as possible with the commission's president, Jacques Delors. The three will have to decide whether to go ahead with plans to send letters to major community airlines telling them their fare and route-sharing policies are against EC rules on competition.

ONLY ONE BANK IN CHINA HAS KEPT ITS DOORS OPEN FOR 120 YEARS.



Standard Chartered has offered an uninterrupted service in China ever since we opened our first office in 1858.

So that today, our six offices stand for two things.

A depth of experience in China of the greatest value to businesses seeking to seize the burgeoning opportunities for trade.

And a very special approach to the management of an international bank.

In China as in many other major economies, Standard Chartered has become an important and well-established local bank, in which senior managers have developed close relationships with local government, financial institutions and businesses.

And at the same time, part of a fully-integrated network of more than 2,000 branches in over 60 countries, sharing common procedures and information systems.

It is a delicate balance, but, clearly, an achievable one.

Contact your nearest branch for more information.

You'll find an ever-open door.

STRENGTH IN DEPTH ACROSS THE WORLD.

Standard Chartered

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, HEAD OFFICE, 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON EC2N 4DE.

Crash Kills French Comic, Coluche

The Associated Press

PARIS—Coluche, 41, one of France's best-known comedians, died Thursday in a motorcycle accident at Oppio, near Grasse in southern France, his agent and police said.

"Coluche was driving a motorcycle near Oppio when a truck cut his route," his agent, Paul Lederman, said. "The shock was very violent and Coluche died on the spot. That is all the information I have."

The comedian, whose real name was Michel Colucci, was a motorcycle enthusiast who last year tried unsuccessfully to break a world motorcycle speed record on an Italian track.

He was a comedian, an actor and a humanitarian who opened a series of "restaurants of the heart" to help feed poor people in the winter.

In 1981, he ran for president but withdrew before the election.

Coluche, a stocky man of working-class origins with dark hair and a chubby face, always wore overalls and was known for his impertinent, black, frequently vulgar, humor that often shocked audiences as much as it amused them. His sharp barbs were aimed at the authorities—any authorities.

Murray Haydon, 58, Artificial Heart Patient

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (AP)—Murray Haydon, 58, the world's second longest-living recipient of a permanent artificial heart, died Thursday in Humana Hospital Audubon in Louisville. He had been suffering from an infection and declining brain, lung and kidney functions.

Mr. Haydon, a retired auto as-



Coluche

sembly-line worker, became a world's third recipient of an artificial heart on Feb. 17, 1985.

Russell Dayton, Developed Photocopying, Nuclear Sub

COLUMBUS, Ohio (UPI)—Russell W. Dayton, 75, an engineer who helped develop photocopying and the nuclear submarine, died Wednesday in Worthington, Ohio.

Mr. Dayton's interest in xerography led the Battelle Memorial Institute to develop the process with the Hallod Co. took over as changed its name to Xerox. After World War II, he coordinated a search at the institute that led to the first nuclear-powered submarine, the Nautilus.

Frances Scott Smith, 64, Scott Fitzgerald's Daughter

NEW YORK (NYT)—Frances Scott Smith, 64, the only child of the American author F. Scott Fitzgerald and his wife, Zelda, died Wednesday of cancer in Montclair, N.J.

Mrs. Smith wrote for The New Yorker magazine and also contributed articles to The Washington Post and The New York Times.

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

OPERA DE PARIS

CREATION A L'OPERA

Modeste Moussorgski

SALAMMBO

Pesko/Ljubimov/Borovsky

Production du Teatro San Carlo de Naples

Renseignements: 47.42.37.50

Ethiopian Defector Says Mengistu Prepares Communist State

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The drive by Ethiopia's military ruler to establish a communist state is irreversible, and a wide purge of liberal elements has begun to prepare for the establishment of a people's democratic republic in September, a high-ranking defector from the Marxist government has said in Washington.

Dawit Wolde Giorgis, former head of the Ethiopian famine relief agency, urged this week in an interview with The Washington Post that the United States take a "very clear, strong stand" against the government of Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Mr. Dawit, who defected in October during a tour to raise famine relief funds in the United States and Europe, said that he still favored continued U.S. humanitarian assistance if it were strictly monitored and did not support Colonel Mengistu's socialist policies.



Mengistu Haile Mariam

The former head of the Ethiopian famine relief agency believes Mengistu is on an 'irreversible' course toward integration with the Soviet Union.



Dawit Wolde Giorgis

He was a close associate of Colonel Mengistu and during the early 1980s was governor of Eritrea province, where the government has been fighting a revolutionary movement since 1962.

Mr. Dawit said that he had waited until early last month to criticize Colonel Mengistu because he had

been privately trying to resolve his differences with the Ethiopian leader.

The United States is providing 300,000 tons of food this year, one-third of the estimated amount needed to feed 5.8 million drought-affected peasants.

However, the Reagan adminis-

tration is debating whether to continue humanitarian aid beyond 1986 and begin providing military aid to opposition groups.

Mr. Dawit said that Ethiopia was heading for economic and political integration with the Soviet Union.

"I think it's irreversible," he said.

He said the Reagan administration should not take seriously Colonel Mengistu's occasional statements suggesting interest in establishing better relations with the United States. Instead, he said, it should impose economic sanctions and support "democratic forces" in opposition.

Mr. Dawit, who sought and was granted political asylum by the United States, said that "ultra-radical" Marxist elements on the 11-member Soviet-style Politburo had consolidated control and were systematically purging liberals from the government.

In the last three months, he said, hundreds of people have disappeared, including many middle-level officials. He said several officials have defected recently, among them Berhane Deressa, his top assistant in the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission. Mr. Deressa is in the United States.

Mr. Dawit said that two commercial attaches, one in New York

and another in London, had defected, as well as the ambassador to South Yemen and two department heads in the Foreign Ministry.

He said that Colonel Mengistu had lost contact with Ethiopia's economic and political realities and sought to build a personality cult in the manner of the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung.

Mr. Dawit broke his silence after Ethiopia accused him publicly of embezzling more than \$300,000 donated by U.S. private relief groups and deposited in bank accounts in the United States.

He denied the charges and said that the contributions in dollars had been used to buy relief supplies in the United States, while donors were credited with an equivalent amount in Ethiopian currency in their accounts in Addis Ababa.

Mr. Dawit said that he disagreed with the way the Mengistu government tried to resettle hundreds of thousands of starving peasants from northern Ethiopia in new southern villages.

CONCORD.

MORABITO
1, place VENDÔME
PARIS
Tel. 42.60.30.76

DOONESBURY



LONDON RESIDENTIAL LETTING AGENTS

Hampton & Sons

COMING TO LONDON?

We are one of London's leading and longest established Estate Agents and have the finest selection of furnished houses and apartments to let for long or short term periods in prime residential areas.

6 Arlington Street, London, SW1A 1RB 01-493 8222

LONDON'S PREMIER LETTING AGENTS

Anscombe & Ringland

Sturgis

94 Old Brompton Road, Kensington, London SW7 3RD
Tel: 01-244 7441 Fax: 01-244 7505

Majestic & Co Ltd

We have a large selection of houses and flats from £100-£2,500/week, available for 1 month to several years. Our experienced team provides a professional service.

BEAUCHAMP ESTATES

ROLLAND PARK W11
1 Colston Street London SW3 2PP
Telephone: 01-225 0111

CHESTERTONS

LONDON'S LEADING LETTING AGENTS
We offer a superb range of flats and houses from our network of offices in prime Central London locations. For a friendly and professional service, please contact Hilary Potter, 40 Cornsought Street, London W2 2AB. 01-262 5060 Telex 8955820 CHEST G.

HENRY AND JAMES

Attention: Businessmen
For the best rental accommodation in Knightsbridge, Kensington & Chelsea.
Telephone us now on 01-235 8861

MARSH & PARSONS

est. 1856
London's finest letting agents can offer a wide selection of furnished flats and houses in all prime locations for long or short term lets.
For a truly personal service call 01 937 6091 (Members of A.R.L.A.)

RENTING: SEE LONDON'S SPECIALIST

GEORGE KNIGHT

The Letting Agent
9 Heath Street, Hampstead Village NW3
Tel: 794 1125

Kathini Graham

Superior Rentals
18 Montpelier Mews
London SW7
01-584 3285

Roland Quirk Management

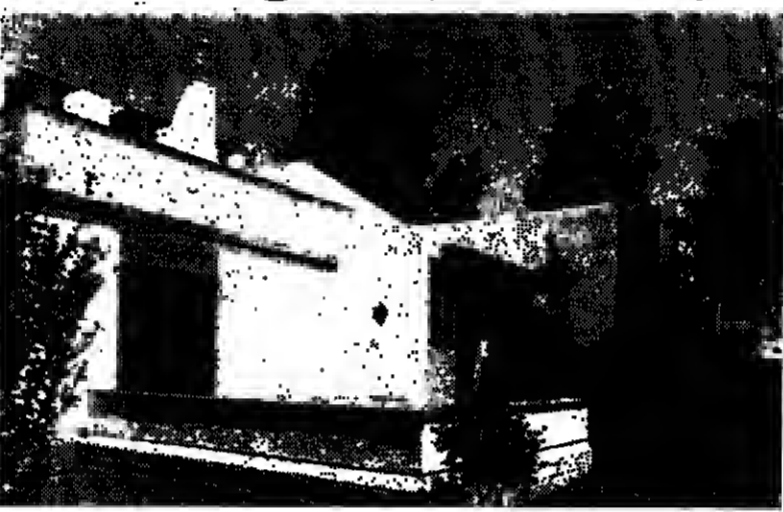
RESIDENTIAL LETTINGS & MANAGEMENT
THE PROFESSIONAL APPROACH
41 PARADISE WALK, LONDON, SW3 4PL
TEL: 01-351 7575 TELEFAX: 8953421

Douglas & Gordon

For 25 years, specialists in lettings in Chelsea, Kensington, Knightsbridge and Belgravia.
53 St. James Street, London SW1A 1JW. Tel: 01-798 0666

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

ALGARVE-PORTUGAL ALVOR VILLAS



The Alvor beach is one of the most beautiful beaches in the Algarve. Golden and fine sand, the rocky formations sheltering tiny sunny bays, in a wide sea front, situated in the central part of the Lagos Bay, a development of 32 villas, is integrated in this unique surrounding. In perfect harmony, leaning over the sea all villas are surrounded by wonderful gardens stretching out to the matchless sand of the ocean. All villas maintaining the traditional characteristic of the Algarve's architecture were designed to ensure spaciousness, comfort and privacy, as well as to allow all modern requirements. This exclusive development of villas, within a few steps from a wide range of activities such as, swimming pool, playing grounds, restaurants, shops and many other entertainments, is also adjacent to the excellent facilities of the Touristic Development of Alvor.

For further information:
Rua Ferreira Lapa, 46, 4.º - 1200 Lisboa - Portugal
Telex 16465 TORRAL P

Own land in the great American West

Here's an outstanding opportunity to acquire a sizable piece of America's ranchland at a very modest cost.

Sangre de Cristo Ranches Inc., the land development subsidiary of FORBES MAGAZINE, the American financial publication, is now offering for sale scenic ranchland in Colorado's Rocky Mountains. Spectacular land for a homestead and a lifetime of appreciation.

Minimum 5-acre ranch sites starting at \$4,500
Send today for fact kit and full color brochure

FORBES EUROPE

SANGRE DE CRISTO RANCHES INC.
P.O. BOX 86, Dept. 817
LONDON SW11 3UT
ENGLAND

U.S. REAL ESTATE

Real Estate Development firm seeks foreign investors for Real Estate related business activities. American Stock Exchange company. Board of Directors includes former CEO of Cashman and Wakefield, Inc., former Dallas Mayor, and retired State Supreme Court judge.

Contact: INTERWEST CORPORATION
1800 Pacific Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75201
214-954-0300

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

Appears every FRIDAY

To place an advertisement contact our office in your country (listed in Classified Section) on:
Dominique Bouvet, International Herald Tribune, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: 46-57.93.00. Telex: 613595.

GREAT BRITAIN

SUPERB AIR CONDITIONED MAYFAIR BUILDING

Prestige new office development, incorporating all modern amenities, in the heart of Mayfair, has to let:

GROUND AND LOWER GROUND FLOORS
2,750 sq.ft. approx.
Ideal for banking or retail purposes.

SECOND FLOOR
1,500 sq.ft. approx.
Self-contained Open Plan Office Suite.

Viewing by appointment.
Contact: Mrs. Sims, Tel: (01) 493 4811.
NO ESTATE AGENTS

BOLEBEC HOUSE

10 Lowndes Street, Belgravia, London SW1

SHOW FLAT (01-235 6621)
OPEN MONDAY TO FRIDAY
10.30 AM-6 PM

Three impeccable, newly refurbished apartments are currently available in this prestigious and superbly serviced building in the heart of Belgravia.

Each apartment includes a study/office with terminals for computer, Telex and TV/Ceefax systems.

The building itself has an on-site secretarial office (under a qualified manager) with word-processing, Telex, Fax and photocopying facilities.

Bolebec House also has its own garage. BOLEBEC HOUSE MEETS THE BUSINESSMAN'S NEEDS IN A PERFECT RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENT.

Flats of double Bedroom, Study/Office (or second Bedroom), spacious double Reception Room, etc. Leases 125 years. Prices from £395,000.

Joint Sole Selling Agents:
W.A. ELLIS
174 Brompton Road
London SW3 1HP
Telex 23661 WAE
01-581 7654



GREAT BRITAIN

SHORT HILLS ONE OF A KIND SHOWCASE

A rare opportunity to purchase one of Short Hills most special air properties. This magnificent contemporary home boasts a 2 1/2 story entry hall w/a sweeping circular stairway. The exquisite master suite w/his & her dressing rooms, a huge all marble bath & a private sun deck has a breathtaking view. This 6BR, 7 1/2 bath home offers every possible amenity for gracious living & lavish entertaining. \$1,400,000.

SHORT HILLS OFFICE
201-376-4545

Weichert Realtors

Maryland Horse Country "WILSON MILL"

18th Century Showplace Farm. This historically important property includes a gracious, magnificent Revolutionary War period stone manor house on 92 rolling acres with stone barn and paddock. There is a mill and one-half mile of flowing stream, 6,500 hedged and espaliered apple and peach trees and a separate 1790's stone manager's house on an island. Management in place permits new owners to be as active as they choose. Property is five minutes from I-95, one hour and fifteen minutes from Washington, D.C. and two and one-half hours from New York City. Orchard and hydroelectric plant in mill provide income and tax benefits. \$895,000 with up to 90% financing available.
Contact Bill Anderson at 215/667-3505 for details and brochure.

SUTTON PLACE ENGLAND

Central London 25 miles Heathrow Airport 21 miles



A UNIQUE ESTATE
Including one of England's most distinguished early 16th Century Houses, graced by magnificent landscaped gardens.

783 Acres

STRUTT & PARKER

Telephone 01-629 7282 Telex 8955508

SWITZERLAND

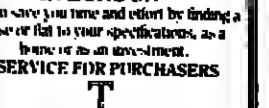
Montreux-Geneva Lake APARTHOTEL BONAIRD

For sale luxurious apartments, from 1 to 5 rooms, over looking the prettiest part of Geneva Lake. Prices: S.Fr. 1,23,000 incl. equipment and furniture.

60% mortgage av. at 6 1/2 % int. rate to foreigners.
Agence Romande Immobiliere SA
Gel. Benjamin-Constant 1
1002 Loussance - Switzerland
Tel. 21 - 20.70.11
Telex : 25873 arl ch

PROPERTY SERVICES

BUYING A PROPERTY IN LONDON
We can save you time and effort by finding a house or flat to your specifications, as a house or flat to an investment.
A SERVICE FOR PURCHASERS



TOLL & WOE
London Flat Finders
57-59 Chancery Place,
London W1H 9PE
Tel: 01-496 3882 - 21 hours
Telex: 22646 MAMCO C

Herald Tribune

Saxons Play It Cool

The nuclear disaster at Chernobyl has had an impact on Western Europe's politics, but fortunately not an overwhelming one. Although Lower Saxony is heavily dependent on nuclear energy, the returns in the state elections there last Sunday show no clear imprint of the accident. It votes were swinging away from nuclear power, NATO's nuclear weapons and the government that supports both, that would presumably have been visible in the strength of the Green Party. The Greens went from 6.5 percent of the vote in the state's last election four years ago to 7.1 percent this time. That is less than a triumph.

One reason was doubtless the nature of the Green Party, which never does things by halves. Not only is it against the NATO missiles, it wants to pull the Federal Republic out of NATO altogether. Not only does it denounce nuclear power, at several reactor sites it got involved in demonstrations that led to fighting with the police. That allowed conservatives to charge that votes for the Greens would lead to chaos, a thought that touches the Weimar reflex—the ingrained German fear of an impotent government that cannot cope with political violence in the streets.

The election attracted more than local

interest, for it was a precursor to national elections next January. The state is run by the same center-right coalition that holds power in Bonn, and if it had lost in Lower Saxony, Chancellor Helmut Kohl would have been in danger of being removed from office by his Christian Democratic Party before the national campaign began.

Responding to that possibility, Mr. Kohl campaigned vigorously in Lower Saxony despite a rather tepid reception from the local candidates. They considered Mr. Kohl, whose style is ponderous and deeply cautious, to be less popular than his party. But, although the party did not win quite as many votes as it did four years ago, it won enough—by a hairbreadth—to remain in office. By engaging himself directly and risking his job, Mr. Kohl seems to have improved his standing in his party and perhaps in the country as well.

This narrow victory is another indication that the January elections may be close. But it also suggests that the January results will turn mainly on traditional German issues such as prosperity and stability. Nuclear sensitivities are great, but at least in this highly conspicuous instance they do not appear to have changed many votes.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

What Yellow Rain?

Admitting error is hard for everyone, and apparently close to impossible for governments led out on a limb by flawed intelligence analysis. Such is the case with "yellow rain," the alleged biological warfare agent that the Reagan administration repeatedly accused the Soviet Union of supplying for use in Southeast Asia.

Yellow rain has turned out to be rather more mundane stuff than the deadly Soviet poison it was alleged to contain. It is, as the administration will burst before admitting, the excrement of jungle bees. The sticky spots retrieved from supposed attack sites in Laos and Cambodia are yellow because they are full of digested pollen grains. They rain down from an invisible source because the bees often fly too high to be seen.

Hungry refugees ascribe certain of their many illnesses to yellow rain, a folk tale eagerly swallowed by credulous Western experts seeking evidence of chemical attacks. The State Department accused the Russians of supplying Vietnam with yellow-rain weapons in 1981 after a laboratory detected minute amounts of trichothecenes—fungus-made toxins—in yellow rain samples. Allies were encouraged to test the samples or gather their own, and their mumbled assents were eagerly welcomed in Washington as corroboration—not least because the U.S. Army's chemical lab had failed to detect toxin in its 80 samples.

These allied analyses were performed several years ago, but the results emerged only last month. The British Ministry of Defense said that its tests of 1983 failed to detect trichothecenes in "alleged chemical warfare" samples supplied by U.S. authori-

ties. The Ministry says it believes for other reasons that chemical attacks "probably did take place in Southeast Asia," but its thesis "neither support nor contradict" the thesis that yellow rain is bee feces.

Even less supportive was the word from Canada's Department of External Affairs that it had not detected trichothecenes. Trace amounts were measured in the bloodstreams of five of 280 Thais examined—but the subjects were chosen from the general population, not presumed victims of attacks. The five infected persons almost certainly acquired the toxins by eating fungus-tainted food. And that discredits the State Department's contention that fungus toxins in its samples of yellow rain had to be man-made because such toxins do not occur naturally in Southeast Asia.

Instead of conceding a goof, the White House struggles to save face. "Our conclusion that chemical weapons use has occurred in Southeast Asia is based on evidence collected several years prior to 1984," when the Canadian samples were gathered, says a U.S. spokesman. But nature doesn't work that way. If trichothecene-making fungus were naturally present in Asia in 1984, they were present before the Reagan administration took office.

The administration can admit that yellow rain is bee excrement, and that it has made an intelligence blunder, or it can doggedly march on, unsupported by its own army or allies, with the thesis that yellow rain is an agent of biological warfare. It has so far found retreat too preposterous to contemplate. But its posture is more so.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Haiti Needs Support

Haiti seemed in the past several weeks to be sliding toward anarchy. Now Henri Namphy, head of the provisional government, has tried to generate a sense of orderly democratic progress by announcing a rigorous timetable for the next 20 months. A constituent assembly is to be elected in October to write a constitution that should go to referendum next winter. Under it a president would be elected in November 1987 and take office the next February.

A firm schedule is a necessary step, but it is probably not sufficient in itself to achieve stability. Haiti's terrible poverty feeds a sense of desperate impatience that is going to be extremely difficult for its temporary government to control—particularly in a country with a total absence of democratic experience. Its history has been a repetition of short periods of chaos interspersed with long periods of one-man rule.

Due to repressive and exploitative government over the years, Haiti remains the least developed country in the Caribbean. Incomes average about one-fourth those in Jamaica or the Dominican Republic, to cite two close neighbors. Bad government has perpetuated extreme deprivation, and now extreme deprivation threatens to perpetuate bad government. How is the cycle of violence and despotism to be broken?

The government is under attack from both right and left. People who held polid-

cally protected franchises and monopolies under the Duvalier regime are working to preserve them. It seems clear that they are instigating some of the rioting. At the same time the government, in its desperate effort to keep spending under control, has closed some dramatically unprofitable publicly owned plants. People who have lost or fear losing jobs have joined demonstrations.

General Namphy's timetable for elections will require a great deal of political organization to be accomplished very rapidly, but it may still be too slow to provide the kind of responsive daily government that Haiti needs immediately. The social conditions that support the development of democracy—more education, better health services, a rising standard of living generally—can be accomplished only over time.

But while the basic choices are up to Haiti's people, U.S. assistance this year can make a difference. The United States has shipped grain to Haiti since the revolution, but otherwise there has been no increase yet in aid. The reason is the budget squeeze in Washington. The cuts in foreign aid are doing substantial damage to U.S. interests abroad and need to be reconsidered. The provisional government is entitled to greater support in the months immediately ahead while the processes of democracy and economic development begin to work.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Religious Stalemate in Israel

Longstanding tensions between Israel's secular and ultra-orthodox communities have erupted in an outbreak of vandalism and desecration. The underlying causes of this social cleavage are certain to remain.

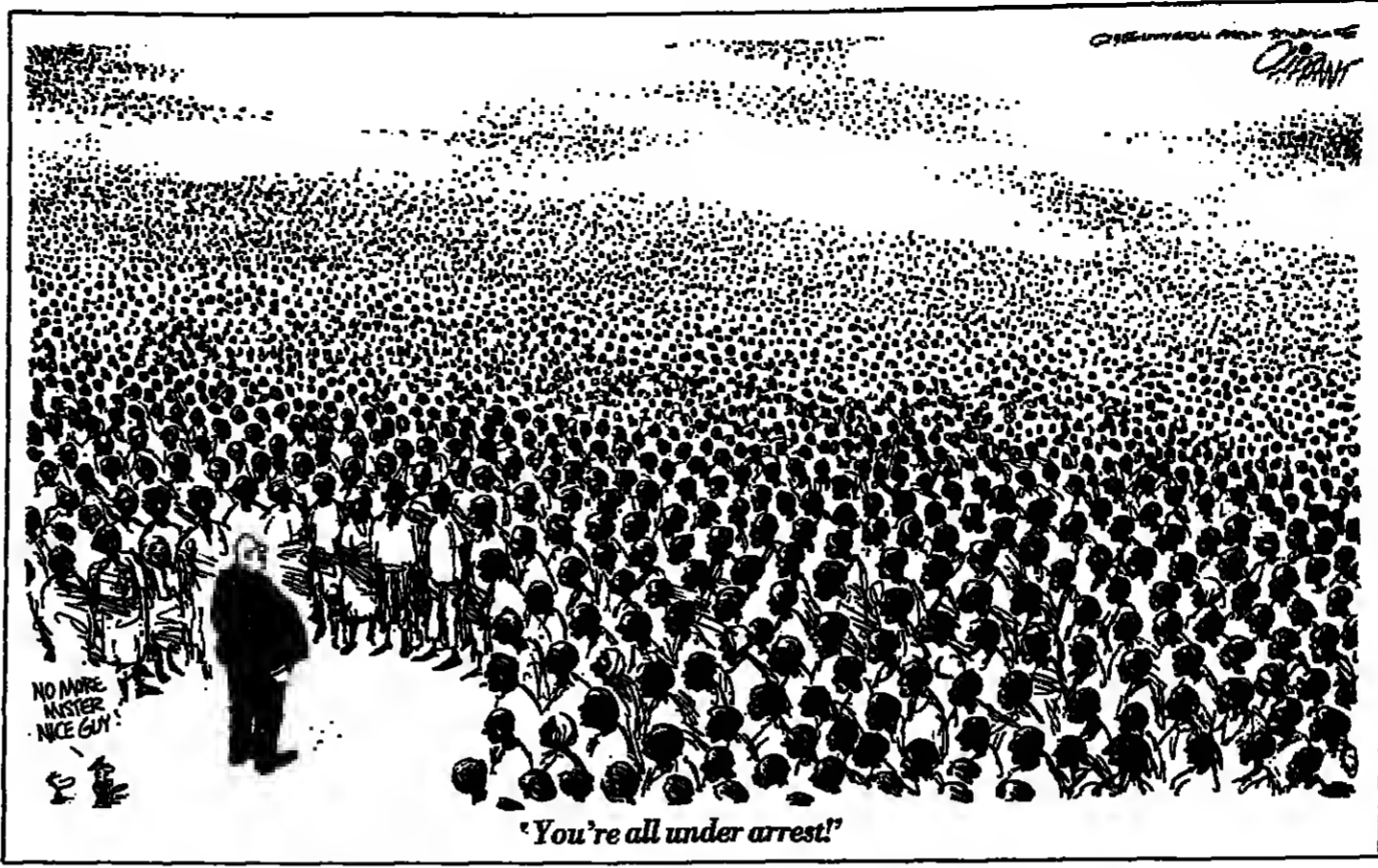
The ultra-orthodox make up no more than 10 percent of Israel's Jewish population. Perhaps another 15 percent considers itself observant. But an unrepresentative electoral system gives religious parties disproportionate weight. It has often been possible to form a government without one

or more of these parties. This has given the religious constituency what secularists see as undue political rewards and influence.

The dispute between the theoretically minded and those who believe that excessive clerical influence is antithetical to the ideal of a humanistic society is likely to go on indefinitely. The power wielded by the orthodox is likely to go on so long as a political system is maintained that gives them weight beyond their numbers. Finding a consensus to change the political structure seems a near impossibility.

—The Los Angeles Times.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
 JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982
 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
 Co-Chairmen
 LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher
 PHILIP FOISIE, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, Editor • SAMUEL ABE, KATHERINE KNORR, and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL OEWERTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT B. WHITCOMB, Financial Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages
 RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers • STEPHAN W. CONAWAY, Operations Director • FRANCIS DESMAYONS, Circulation Director • ROLF D. KRANEPHUL, Advertising Sales Director
 International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 612392; Circulation, 612393; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.
 Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
 Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canabury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: R556928
 Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Green, 30 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 2-8610416. Telex: 61170
 Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackenzie, 61 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel: 836-4802. Telex: 262009
 Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lenzbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 1000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (089) 728755. Telex: 416771
 Pres. U.S.: Michael Cowan, 230 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 752-3880. Telex: 427173
 S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 2301212. Code de Commerce No. 61337
 © 1986, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0246-8032



OPINION

In France, Political Vaudeville Is Out of Fashion

PARIS — French "cohabitation" is working in the sense that there is no crisis of government. But the atmosphere is turning sour and politicians on all sides are chafing at unaccustomed restraints.

The voters and the constitution combined three months ago to impose a regime of a conservative coalition cabinet, headed by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, and a socialist president, François Mitterrand, whose term has two years to run.

Sharing power (they can't be said to be working together) goes against the grain. The politicians hate it, and their preoccupation is to maneuver for position as soon as it seems advantageous to force new elections.

Meanwhile they are manacled to each other, facing a probably severe electoral penalty if they back the popular will for balance and at least the appearance of harmony.

This is a new mood for France. It may be a sea change from the old habit of die-hard political confrontation. The gap between political assumptions and public attitudes has never seemed wider.

When he saw Mr. Chirac sweeping power into his large mobile hands

and reducing the president's role to a minimum, Mr. Mitterrand adopted a calmly passive strategy.

In the Fifth Republic founded by Charles de Gaulle, the president has almost complete power so long as he commands a parliamentary majority. Lacking that, Mr. Mitterrand intervenes only on matters of basic principle and protocol. Whatever happens, he can say, is entirely Mr. Chirac's doing against his own better judgment. As a result his polls are improving and Mr. Chirac's are sagging.

There are some complaints that the new government is not going fast enough in dumping socialist reforms. But, surprisingly, there is more complaint that it is going too far.

"The liberals (i.e., in French parlance, the conservatives) are just like the Socialists, they want to turn everything upside down to suit themselves," resumes what many are saying. People seem to be just as irritated that Mr. Chirac's team is applying its program as they were when the Socialists practiced what they preached.

There is an intriguing parallel in the politicians' disconcerted reaction,

for a more or less permanent cohabitation that would reduce the concentration of power and set limits on swings between governments. That would be a whole new game for what the French call "the political class." It fogs all prediction.

So far, the Chirac administration has taken some strong measures on money, cutting out the wealth tax, lowering company taxes, restoring the right to own gold anonymously and to pay big bills in cash. Most prices have been decontrolled, and it will be easier for employers to fire workers. Landlords are favored, and exchange controls have been relaxed although not removed. Election by proportional representation has been revoked. The police have been given stern, arbitrary powers to make identity checks and expel foreigners.

But there has not been a Reagan revolution. Denationalization is yet to come and deregulation is limited. France is evolving rather differently than the United States. It apparently does not want to be roused, flattered or frightened, just put to productive, rewarding work. That is hard on conservative, image-making politicians.

The New York Times.

Gorbachev Declares War on the Second Economy

LANSING, Michigan — Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration of war against underground income in the Soviet Union is more than a simple ritualistic exercise. The aim of this decree is to destroy all channels of income not controlled by the state. He appears to mean business.

The new measure will, however, deliver a blow to the well-being of millions of citizens whose lives are deeply rooted in the gigantic network of the second economy, which Mr. Gorbachev seems determined to destroy.

A considerable portion of the Soviet population will heavily feel the move, particularly those with low incomes and without any connections to the second economy, as well as those who are consumed with envy and hatred of apparatchiks and wheeler-dealers. But even these people will in time be disappointed.

The decree will do nothing to improve the availability of consumer goods or the quality of most services. Even with its deleterious effects, the second economy provides a way around rigid wage and price structure, allowing people to get what they badly need, if at a high price: whether oranges from Soviet Georgia or prompt bathroom repairs by a plumber working for extra pay.

A more serious problem with the new decree is that it contradicts another element of Mr. Gorbachev's strategy: the acceleration of economic growth. While curbing corruption and pilfering, the measure is likely to stifle private initiative,

which has begun to grow and which Mr. Gorbachev himself has vowed to exploit for the benefit of the economy and people. His support of the family farm was only one example.

By contrast, the new decree is directed against any activity not completely controlled by the state. Its authors did not provide a word of encouragement for private activity. The section devoted to "individual labor activity" is, even with respect to agriculture, replete with prohibitions and threats. Not only will this entail a decrease in the goods and services produced outside the state economy, it will complicate the activity of managers by preventing them from resorting to semi-legal or illegal methods of solving production problems.

Any economic upsurge presupposes that people will be stimulated to earn as much as possible, a fact clearly recognized by the present regime in China. Mr. Gorbachev's decree heads in the opposite direction. It casts suspicion on any large amount of savings, and does what even Stalin did not: requiring Soviet citizens who plan to buy any item costing more than 10,000 rubles — a sum many citizens have accumulated — to provide documents attesting to the origin of this money. In the light of the new decree, a threat to confiscate savings considered excessive — a sub-

ject debated recently in Literaturnaya Gazeta — does not seem implausible.

The decree, essentially repressive, reveals again the oscillation in Mr. Gorbachev's regime between Stalinism and moderate liberalism. I doubt that it will, even in the long term, prove favorable to economic growth. In the short term it may help Mr. Gorbachev's efforts to diminish abuses of power, corruption and pilfering, and thereby reduce political tensions. But here again, the long-term prospects are not very bright.

In terms of the number of people he is antagonizing, Mr. Gorbachev can only be compared to Peter the Great. The first Russian emperor wanted to eradicate the same plague. Sergei Soloviev, a Russian historian of the 19th century, recounted that upon attending a meeting of the Senate, and being outraged by embezzlers, Peter proposed to introduce on the spot a law that would demand hanging by rope for anybody who stole anything of the value of the rope. The attorney general dared to ask, "Do you want to get rid of all your subjects and remain alone?"

One wonders if anyone close to General Secretary Gorbachev posed a similar question.

The writer, a professor of sociology at Michigan State University, emigrated in 1979 from the Soviet Union, where he conducted public opinion polls for Izvestia, Pravda and Literaturnaya Gazeta. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The Marshall Plan Was Custom-Made in Special Circumstances

WASHINGTON — From Africa to the Philippines, deprived areas around the world clamor for a "Marshall Plan." It is often forgotten that such enterprises can be carried out only in certain circumstances.

The Marshall Plan provided emergency aid to West European nations after World War II. Over time, they were able to rebuild their economies to become stable and prosperous.

As it happened, it was in my graduation from Harvard College in June 1947 that Secretary of State George Marshall, the commencement speaker, first suggested that the United States "should do whatever it is able to do to assist in the return of normal economic health to the world."

On that warm afternoon, neither

I nor my classmates quite grasped the meaning of this proposal. General Marshall was not an eloquent orator, the acoustics were bad and we were more concerned about getting jobs than saving bumkand.

Looking back, it is worth noting that the U.S. public was not interested in spending money overseas. The United States had recently emerged from a costly global conflict, and Americans were drifting back to isolationism. The Marshall Plan had to be vigorously promoted.

The policy-makers in the Truman administration had shaped the program with essentially one thought in mind — to prevent the possibility of

Communist advances in Western Europe by reconstructing the war-torn economies of the area.

The memory of the Soviet Union's sacrifices during the war was too fresh to permit publicizing the plan as an anti-Communist endeavor. On the contrary, the Russians had to be invited to participate in the program, in the spirit of the wartime alliance.

American officials feared that Moscow would accept the invitation and then go on to wreck the effort. There was considerable relief in Washington when the Soviets boycotted it, denouncing it as an exercise in U.S. "imperialism."

The program could now be presented to Capitol Hill as an anti-Communist gambit, and it sailed through in that guise. Congress was to appropriate \$13.3 billion in relief over a four-year period. The sum seems small by current inflated standards, but it was decisive.

I was then a young correspondent in Europe, and I could observe the changes. Moribund factories began to revive, farming was regenerated and people gradually regained self-confidence. The Communist threat, which had been real, subsided slowly.

Many West Europeans, these days overlook the debt they owe America for the restoration of their societies. By the same token, many Americans are unaware of the role played by the Europeans in their own recovery.

What made the Marshall Plan workable, in large measure, was the fact that it operated through sophisticated European institutions composed of experienced political figures and civil servants who were capable of using the American aid funds rationally and effectively.

Underclass Self-Help May Work

By William Raspberry
 This is the second of two articles. The first appeared in this space on June 1.

WASHINGTON — State welfare exacerbates the poverty it is to relieve, not because it is not funded or badly administered but because its failure is built in. "The inevitable idleness among the majority of the poor and to provide their leisure at the expense of the who work." So wrote Alexis Tocqueville in 1835.

Tocqueville's "Memoir on Paupers" provides a dispassionate look at a problem one tends to view uniquely modern, and does so in time and place — the England of 19 years ago — that by and large is the complications of race and ethnicity. The devastating critique of welfare (not included in the collected works published after his death) or with the promise of a second part telling how to prevent pauperism.

According to Seymour Drescher the University of Pittsburgh professor who translated the memoir for out-of-print book, "Tocqueville's Bequest on Social Reform," French author-statesman ran for Chamber of Deputies and wrote the second paper.

"He did leave some notes hint at the direction of his thinking," Drescher says. The notes under Tocqueville's "almost pathological fear of bureaucracy" and suggest his preference was for worker organizations and other self-help groups.

What he seems to have had in mind sounds like what are today called "mediating structures," defined "institutions standing between individual in his private life and large institutions of public life."

Tocqueville preferred private charity and joint undertakings involving families, neighborhoods, church and voluntary associations — not because these are cheaper but because they work as public welfare can't. Private charity of the sort that protected England's turn to state well "established valuable ties between the rich and the poor," Tocqueville wrote. "The deed itself involves giver in the fate of the one who poverty he has undertaken to all aid... A moral tie is established between those two classes whose interests and passions so often conspire separate them from each other."

Current advocates of "mediating structures" do not seek an end public aid; neither did Tocqueville. Nor do they merely urge the decentralization of government. Peter Berger and Richard John Neuhaus write in "To Empower People":

"Decentralization is limited, what can be done within governmental structures; we are concerned with the structures that stand between government and the individual. In again, we are calling for a devolution of governmental responsibilities that would be tantamount to dismantling the welfare state. We aim rather rethinking the institutional means which government exercises its responsibilities. The idea is to evoke the New Deal but to pursue vision in ways more compatible with democratic governance."

If the emphasis on private effort sounds like President Reagan's push for voluntarism (for budget reasons), it also sounds like America's black leadership is saying these days. Both the civil rights traditionalists and the new black conservatives have begun to stress that salvation of the inner-city underclass is up to the black middle class. "Because government will not do it because it cannot do it," Tocqueville, a perceptive 19th century observer, might wonder why it took so long to see the light.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Young Idealism Endures

Regarding "Move Over, Yuppies, It's a New Generation" (June 3):

Your bleak generalization about today's youth is largely false. Many of my associates and I have a strong sense of worldly community, and we have set our hearts on improving the world, not simply "surviving and thriving" in it. Most of us are still students and thus not yet active in the world's economy or politics, but our studies — at large and small institutions in the United States and abroad — lead to life-styles that we trust will help us realize our idealistic goals.

Some of us are pursuing careers in law and politics, questioning the system when it deserves questioning and upholding it when it deserves upholding; some are pursuing psychological and sociological careers; some are in literature, art or journalism. We try to

Conquerors of Damascus

In "Damascus: Rich Heritage Survives the Conquerors" (May 20) you list the conquerors of the ancient city, starting with the Assyrians. You forget that long before the Assyrian empire existed, Damascus was in the hands of Jewish kings. The Bible chronicles the capture of Damascus by King David and by Jeroboam II.

FRED LEHMANN, London.

1911: A New Republic

LISBON — The Constituent Assembly was proclaimed with enthusiasm and the Monarchy was declared to be abolished and the dynasty of Braganza dethroned. The decree of proclamation of the Republic was then read to the people massed before the Parliament building. Senator Theophile Braga, President of the Provisional Government, made a patriotic speech and troops marched past. Senator Braga returned to the Parliament chamber and in the name of the Provisional Government deposited its powers before the Assembly. The President of the Assembly proposed that the Provisional Government should remain in power, and the proposal was adopted amid cheering. [King Manuel II fled the country in October 1935 after a three-day republican insurrection.]

1936: Empty Treasury

PARIS — Admitting that the French Treasury was empty and the government's borrowing power exhausted, Vincent Auriol, Minister of Finance, spiked devaluation rumors in a statement of the Popular Front's financial policy (on June 19). "There is but one policy — to call on the nation to save itself, to vanquish selfishness and fear, and to bring about economic recovery," he said. The highlights of the monetary policy are: neither devaluation nor deflation; putting the 60 billion francs hoarded in France and deposited abroad back into national economic activity; issuance of baby bonds to meet the government's expenditures; the Bank of France to be placed under state control and control exercised over other banks; easing of credit and taxes; and obligation to declare holdings abroad under penalties for concealment.

INSIGHTS

Pinochet Tries 'Popular Capitalism' to Trim State Control of Business

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

SANTIAGO — General Augusto Pinochet seized power in Chile more than 12 years ago determined to shrink the economic role of the state, which had been enlarged by the leftist government of Salvador Allende.

Adopting free-market theories advanced by economic aides, many of whom studied at the University of Chicago, General Pinochet slashed the payrolls of state-run enterprises and sold hundreds of companies to private interests.

In fact, General Pinochet had, until recently, more economic control than Mr. Allende achieved in his three years in power before he was overthrown by the military in 1973.

had grown too burdensome after the devastation of the peso. The state thus acquired control of a major chunk of Chile's business sector.

Bad management also was to blame. General Pinochet had allowed a handful of giant holding companies, using credit from Chilean and foreign banks, to pile company on top of company in a classic pyramiding operation.

Showing renewed determination, the Pinochet government is, for a second time, trying to decrease state participation in the economy.

government has begun unloading banks, insurance companies, utilities and manufacturing companies that are either heavily indebted to the state or run by it.

There is a not-so-hidden political aim in all this. Before leaving power, General Pinochet and his military colleagues intend to restructure economic ownership in such a way as to impede any future attempt at nationalization.

CENTRAL to this strategy is a program called "popular capitalism." Introduced last year, it involves distributing among a large number of investors shares in some of the companies whose debts were assumed by the Central Bank.



General Pinochet, pumping iron, also tries pumping life into Chile's economy.

make it more difficult for any future leftist government to get the companies back. "The advantage of this diffusion of property is that you inhibit nationalization," said René Cortázar, an economist at the economic think tank Cepal.

But restructuring takes time, which is one of the arguments being put forward by junta members to justify continued military rule in the face of increased U.S. and domestic pressure to return Chile to democracy.

So far, a majority of shares in Chile's two largest private banks — Banco de Chile and Banco de Santiago — have been sold through "popular capitalism."

The rest of the shares in these and other insolvent companies have been auctioned to foreign companies or placed with wealthy Chilean investors.

The government is also trying to sell off enterprises that have belonged to the state for a long time. In some cases, it is offering workers in these companies a chance to buy shares.

At the time of the 1973 coup, when Mr. Allende was killed and General Pinochet came to power, state-run companies and the public sector accounted for 39 percent of Chile's gross domestic product.

The bankrupt banks that came under the government's administrative control in 1983 had little to do with a third of all outstanding loans last year.

major pressure points for important companies, among them Santiago's two largest daily newspapers. So, in assuming indirect title to these obligations, the state enhanced its economic influence.

Many sizable companies are still managed by government appointees. Although the number of state enterprises declined from 377 in 1973 to 35 last year, they still dominate communications, petroleum refining, electric power generation, mining and other important fields.

The government owns six of the country's 10 largest enterprises. State companies currently account for 60 percent of the assets of Chile's 50 largest publicly traded corporations.

FINDING buyers for state companies has not been easy. Private investors are wary of putting funds into huge enterprises with low return in a politically unstable country.

Then, too, military influence in state enterprises is strong, and some military officers resist privatization. They want to retain control of certain strategic areas of the economy, especially telecommunications, energy and mining.

While government officials are calling the "popular capitalism" program a success, others doubt that such schemes alone will be enough to guard against future socialist experiments.

Mr. Cortázar, the economist, said: "The question is whether you are able to create a consensus in this country for private property rights. Popular capitalism is just a shortcut to an issue that has to be addressed directly. That would be a better guarantee for private property than all these tricks."

Cuba's Freedom Floaters Brave Sea, Sun and Sharks on a Perilous Passage to America

By Barry Bearak
Los Angeles Times Service

MIAMI — The four Cubans battled an afternoon sun that glittered off the sea. They were floating on two inner tubes lashed together with rope. They were floating to America.

In the first hours, the choppy water washed away half the canned meat and juice. Then the morning brought that sun, and the naked heat on the skin, their compass stuck and never budged again.

On the second day, a tiger shark swam beneath them. The men jerked their blistered legs from the water. Jesús Ruiz swatted at it with an oar. Then more sharks came, and after that the circling of fish never stopped.

By the fourth day, the water jugs were empty and the hallucinations began. Pablo Betancourt thought his mother sat beside him. He asked her to pour him some milk. Then the delirium went away. "We're going to die," Pablo mumbled.

But during the night, they glimpsed a fishing boat. "Hello," they shouted toward a faint yellow light. They paddled furiously. Finally, a

voice drifted to them on the wind. "Hello," someone was answering.

Their rescue brought to 24 the number of freedom floaters who have reached America in the last three months. Barely a week goes by without another weary, sun-parched man bobbing his way toward stunned fishermen.

For 27 years, Cubans have fled Fidel Castro and Communism, some by boat, some by plane. This spring, that exodus has expanded to the inner tube.

There are few more perilous ways to cross the Florida Straits, but each passage has only encouraged others to try.

The Cubans say they learn of the successes from Radio Martí, the year-old broadcast service beamed to Cuba by the U.S. government.

However heroic the efforts, there is a troubling fear. Many undoubtedly are being beached to their death.

Coast Guard and immigration officials say the 90 miles (145 kilometers) between Cuba and Key West, Florida, is no place for tubing. The sea is unpredictable, the storms fierce, the sun a demon's eye.

On Wednesday, Ernesto Betancourt, the director of Radio Martí in Washington — and no

relation to Pablo — said future reports of the crossings would be paired with a warning.

"We will tell them there is great danger for their lives if they try to do this," he said. "And we will tell them that the United States will not legally accept them."

LEGALLY, no. But those who have survived the trip have, in fact, been rewarded with a new life. They may be illegal aliens, but the United States has no active immigration treaty with Cuba. They cannot be sent home, according to Dwayne Peterson of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Miami.

So far, the floaters have been released to families or friends in Miami. This is in contrast to the many Haitian boat people picked up at sea. Most often, the Haitians are returned.

Jesús, 31, a carpenter, is jubilant knowing he can stay.

"I have grandparents and aunts and two cousins in Miami," he said. "I'll do O.K. here."

It was the short and gabby Jesús who convinced his boyhood friends that they could sneak past the border patrols and drift away on an amiable current.

Jesús convinced Raúl Betancourt, 29, an un-

employed laborer. Raúl convinced his brother Pablo, 28, a strapping university student who speaks good English. Pablo convinced Luis Terry, 25, a student and wrestler. All are single.

In the darkness before dawn June 10, they set out from the rocky coast near some petroleum fields east of Havana, from where they felt they had the best chance to avoid patrol boats.

Their odyssey would last 100 hours. They had planned carefully. They had bought a compass. They had told virtually no one.

Their two inner tubes were deep and wide and sturdy, and they had strung canvas underneath them and from the sides. But they struggled with the makeshift raft as they entered the sea and the waves washed away some of their supplies.

They were left with only two and a half gallons (about 10 liters) of water, three cans of condensed milk, two cans of meat and chopped fish, and two cans of grapefruit juice.

Worse yet, three of them foolishly stripped down to their underwear, letting their shirts and pants disappear into the dark sea. They did not want to swim in heavy, wet clothes. In the days to come, the sun would blacken their exposed skin. Burns would open into sores.

They straddled the tubes and paddled with scrap wood.

Progress was painful. Their backs ached. Their arms tired from holding tight.

They had wrapped the tubes with burlap so the rubber would not roast in the heat. As they rocked in the water, the harsh fabric rubbed at their flesh.

By the second night, they were exhausted. They slept fitfully, curled on top of the tubes. Then the waves picked up and a chill set in. A hard rain fell. The winds nudged them steadily, but they had lost sense of direction.

BY morning, they saw land. Matanzas, they guessed. They had been pushed back toward Cuba. They could see the bright lights from a search tower.

"We thought we were trapped so we started to paddle like crazy," Pablo said. "Everybody but Raúl. He was too sick, throwing up and moaning."

They made it back out to sea. Soon, a brutal sun ate away the clouds. Later, in the afternoon, they saw the first shark.

After that, no one slept, though the fatigue was awful. And no one talked much. When they did, they argued.

But by the fourth day the drinking water was gone. Raúl took the final sip, then he spit it right up.

Pablo, who had seemed the strongest, began talking nonsense. He thought he was at the neighbor's, reaching for the refrigerator door.

On their fifth night at sea, Jesús was the first to see the glimmer of the yellow light aboard the fishing boat Triple Pain, not far from Molasses Reef and 30 miles from land. It made him want to lunge into the water. No, the others warned: the sharks.

So they paddled toward the yellow light, staring as it got brighter.

Hours later, they finally picked the boat's shape out of the darkness. Then they heard voices.

A floodlight came on. They were bathed in light — four men clinging to rubber. Pablo spoke up.

"They thought I was Jamaican, my English was that good," he recalled.

The fishermen lifted them aboard. They heated up some vegetable soup. In a few hours, the coast guard arrived. The Cubans were sped to a hospital.

"They thought we were brave, something like heroes," Pablo said.

Afghan Policy of U.S.: Hard Talk, Small Stick

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan told Congressional intelligence committees early this year that the covert U.S. program of military aid to the Afghan rebels was aimed at removing Soviet forces from Afghanistan "by all means available," according to administration officials.

Officials said in interviews Wednesday that it was recognized at the time that the "all means available" language was ambiguous. But they said such presentations to the committees were normally in broad strokes.

This particular presentation, made in late 1985 or early 1986, was in the form of either a written memorandum or an oral briefing, and the ambiguous language served two purposes, officials said. It provided justification for supplying more and better arms to the rebels, and it signaled to those in Congress who wanted to do more that President Reagan was on their side.

Other officials said the presentation, based on a presidential decision of April 1985, was being interpreted more ambitiously by some people in the White House, the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency.

These interpretations, in turn, are said to be at the root of maneuvering over whether to extend diplomatic recognition to the Afghan rebels and to cut relations with the Afghan government.

The officials said that recognition could have the effect of undercutting United Nations-sponsored talks between Pakistan and the Afghan government aimed at a negotiated settlement, the return of refugees from Pakistan and the withdrawal of Soviet forces.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, reacted sharply Wednesday to reports that thought was being given to recognizing the rebels. He reiterated what he said Monday after the president met with Afghan guerrilla leaders, that this would be "premature."

Meanwhile, administration officials confirmed that Stinger shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles reportedly sent to the rebels two months ago had never reached them. Several days ago, rebel leaders visiting here said the missiles had never been promised to them.

But officials said that a decision by President Reagan in February or March to send the Stingers still stood and that the delay was occasioned by "temporary" problems such as the need to train the rebels, the need for assurances that the missiles would not be diverted to terrorists, and the need to make Pakistan's role in the delivery less visible.

Britain Rejects Complaint About Security at Heathrow

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain rejected on Thursday an allegation by the American Air Transport Association that British airport officials had been uncooperative in making security changes to combat terrorism.

Gabriel Phillips, the association's executive vice president, cited Heathrow as an example of an airport where security procedure changes were being resisted.

Mr. Phillips said in Washington that he wanted to see passengers screened at ticket counters rather than waiting until they arrived at Heathrow's boarding areas.

He compared Heathrow's security arrangements with those at Rome, Athens, Cairo and Tel Aviv. The number of American tourists in Britain has fallen sharply because of fears about terrorism.

Responding to the allegation, Aviation Secretary Michael Spicer said Thursday: "The truth is that American airports have, in the recent past, been among the least secure in the world. Britain's air-

ports have been among the most secure."

"I will not stand idly by while Americans who should know better grossly distort the situation to the potential detriment of the British tourist and airline industries," he said.

"This is quite outrageous," Mr. Spicer said. "We are not complacent about our security. We mean to take every appropriate measure."

In Rome, American Express said Wednesday that it had registered a 27 percent drop in American tourist business during the first four months of this year, but there were clear signs of a recovery.

Gustavo Galluzzi, the company's administrator in Italy, said a rise in tour bookings in recent weeks indicated that Americans were overcoming their reluctance to vacation in Italy.

Mr. Galluzzi also said the drop in American tourists had been partly compensated by a 12-percent increase in visitors from other countries, mainly in Western Europe. (Reuters, AP, UPI)

FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1986

Now in the 1986 completely revised and updated edition, over 200 pages of indispensable information in English on a selection of 88 of the most important French companies, as well as basic facts on other major firms. Includes information on the French economy and major sectors of activity, an introduction to the Paris Bourse, and a bilingual dictionary of French financial terms.

Each profile includes detailed information on: head office, management, major activities, number of employees, sales breakdown, company background, shareholders, principal French subsidiaries and holdings, foreign holdings and activities, exports, research and innovation, 1980-1984 financial performance, 1985 financial

highlights, and 1985-1986 important developments, strategies and trends.

Indispensable for corporate, government and banking executives, institutional investors, industrial purchasers and other decision-makers who should be more fully informed on major French companies. French Company Handbook 1986 is being sent to 8,000 selected business and financial leaders in the United States, Japan, Southeast Asia, China and the Middle East.

Other interested parties may purchase the Handbook at \$39.50 per copy, including postage in Europe. Three or more copies, 20% reduction. Outside Europe, please add postal charges for each copy: Middle East, \$4; Asia, Africa, North and South America, \$7.

- ACCOR
AÉROPORTS DE PARIS
AÉROPOSTALE
AIR FRANCE
ALCANTER
ALSTHOM
AVIONS MARCEL DASSAULT
BREGUET AVIATION
AXA (MULTIPLIÉS UNIS-DROUOT)
BANQUE INDOCHINOISE
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BNP
BÉGIN-SAY
BERDMANN
BONGRAIN S.A.
BOUYGUES
BSN
CAMPENON BERNARD
CEA-INDUSTRIE
CGIE ALSTHOM
CGM GROUP
CHARBONNAGES DE FRANCE (COF)
CHARGEURS S.A.
CIEMTS FRANÇAIS
CLUB MÉDITERRANÉE
COGEMA
COMPAGNIE DU MIDI
COMPAGNIE FINANCIÈRE DE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL - CIC GROUP
COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE D'ÉLECTRICITÉ (CGE)
COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE DES EAUX
COMPAGNIE LA HÉNIN
CREDIT AGRICOLE
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE (CCF)
CREDIT DU NORD
CREDIT NATIONAL
DARTY
DOCKS DE FRANCE
DUMEZ
ÉLECTRICITÉ DE FRANCE (EDF)
ELF AQUITAINE
ÉNERGENTRIPSE MINÈRE ET CHIMIQUE
ÉPÉCA-BERTRAND PALRE
ESSOR
FINANCIÈRE STRAFOR
FIVES-LILLE
FRANATONE
FRANÇAISE HOECHST
GÉNÉRAL BISCUIT
GÉNÉRALTRIPSE
IMETAL
JEUMONT-SCHNEIDER
LAFARGE COFFEE
LESPIEUR GROUP
L'ORÉAL
LOUIS VUITTON
LYONNAISE DES EAUX
MAIRA
MERIDIEN
MERLIN GERIN
MICHELIN
MOÛT-ROTTENESSY
MUTUELLES DU MANS GROUP
PERCHÉRY
PERINON RICARD
PEUGEOT
POLET
PRINTEMPS GROUP
LA REDOUTE
RHÔNE-POULENC
ROUSSEL UCLAF
SACLOR
SAINT-GOBAIN
SANCOR
SCOA
SCORES
SEB GROUP
SEITA
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE
SODERHO
SCHWABER ALBERT
SPIE BATHONNOLLES
TELEMECANIQUE
THOMSON
THOMSON-CSF
TOTAL-COMPAGNIE
FRANÇAISE DES PÉTROLES
UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANÇAISES-UBAIF
UNION DES ASSURANCES DE PARIS (UAP)
USINOR GROUP
VALLOUREC
VICTOIRE GROUP

Herald Tribune
FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1986
Published by International Business Development with the International Herald Tribune



International Herald Tribune, Book Division
181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Please send me _____ copies of French Company Handbook 1986.

Form with checkboxes for payment methods (VISA, Diners, Amex, Eurocard, Access, Mastercard), card number, exp. date, name, position, company, address, and city/country/code.

Herald Tribune advertisement featuring a photo of a man and text about economic recovery.

2 for 1

Take advantage of our special rates for new subscribers and we'll give you an extra month of Tribes free for each six months you subscribe. Total savings: nearly 50% off the newsstand price in most European countries!

Subscription form for the Herald Tribune with a table of rates for various countries and a section for payment details.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

SPORTS

Sutton Wins No. 300 in Majors With 3-Hitter Against Rangers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches ANAHEIM, California — Don Sutton made his reservation Wednesday night for a spot in the Hall of Fame. He became the 19th pitcher in major league history to win 300 games, throwing a three-hitter at the Texas Rangers as the California Angels won, 5-1.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP



Don Sutton

"I had to remember I had a bottom line," Sutton said. Catcher "Bob Boone kept reminding me to take it easy. For all but one inning, the ninth, 'I held it all back.' Sutton struck out three and walked none to square his record this season at 5-5. It was his second complete game this year.

Steinbrenner: The State Of the Yankees 'Stinks'

The Associated Press NEW YORK — George Steinbrenner, the New York Yankees' principal owner, came out of his self-imposed retirement from criticism Wednesday and said that the team's defense "stinks" and that in the future he would make it his policy to negotiate short-term player contracts. "If you want to be paid like a champion, you've got to perform like a champion," he said.

and had not scored in 22 innings until Incafiglia homered. "It's not a good feeling, not at all," said their coach, Joe Ferguson, a teammate of Sutton's with the Dodgers. "Let him win it against someone else."

Red Sox 5, Yankees 2: In New York, Don Baylor broke a tie with a three-run double in the ninth to support the eight-hit pitching of Dennis Boyd and help Boston sweep the three-game series.

Number 300 came 20 years and two months after his first big-league victory, in the Houston Astros, as a rookie with the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Rookie Pete Incafiglia halted Sutton's bid for his 59th shutout when he homered with two out in the seventh, and Sierra got an infield single in the eighth.

Celtic Pick Bias Dies

The Associated Press RIVERDALE, Maryland — Len Bias, 22, the University of Maryland basketball star taken second Tuesday in the college basketball draft, died suddenly early Thursday, apparently after suffering a heart attack.

Bias was brought to Leland Memorial Hospital, outside Washington, at 6:30 A.M. after a cardio-respiratory arrest, said Frank Berry, a hospital spokesman. He said Bias was unconscious and in critical condition when he arrived and was pronounced dead at 8:30 A.M.

Bias had been drafted by the National Basketball Association champion Boston Celtics. The 6-foot-8 (2.03-meter), 210-pound (95-kilogram) forward was Maryland's all-time leading scorer and twice Atlantic Coast Conference player of the year.

Cardinals 4, Pirates 2-1: In Cincinnati, Alvin Williams' sacrifice fly in the 12th inning enabled the Pirates end a six-game losing streak. Before the regularly scheduled game, the Pirates were held one hit for four innings as St. Louis won a game stopped by rain in the sixth inning Monday night, the ordered resumed after the Pirates protested that it was called too hastily.

Giants 6, Padres 3: In San Diego, Chris Brown, Bob Melvin and Joe Uribe honored for San Francisco (UPI, A).

SPORTS BRIEFS

Sabatini Up by White at Eastbourne EASTBOURNE, England (UPI) — Gabriela Sabatini, the Argentine teen-ager ranked No. 7, used Thursday, 6-3, 7-5, by Robin White of the United States, No. 13 seed, in the quarterfinals of the Eastbourne Women's Grass Court Championships tennis tournament.

Maloney Quits; Islanders Hire Coach TORONTO (Combined Dispatches) — Dan Maloney, who coached the Toronto Maple Leafs into the National Hockey League playoffs for the first time in three seasons, resigned Wednesday after team owner Harold Ballard offered him only a one-year contract renewal. Maloney has coached the Maple Leafs for two seasons.

For the Record Leon Spinks, the former heavyweight boxing champion, was given a partially retroactive 90-day suspension by the Nevada Athletic Commission for testing positive to traces of a depressant following his March 22 loss to Dwight Qawi. Spinks can fight again beginning July 20. (AP) Helke Fielesch of East Germany won a 200-meter freestyle world record of 1 minute 57.55 seconds in East Berlin, breaking by two-tenths of a second the 1984 mark set by Kristin Otto of East Germany. (UPI)

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

USA RESIDENTIAL NYC 65Story CONDO Dog Hammarskjold Tower 340 EAST 57th ST. Spectacular. 1, 2, 3 & 4 Bedroom Apartments. New Full Service Building With Swimming Pool, Health Club and Housekeeping Services Available. For Info Call 212-759-8844 Sat-Sun 10-6, Mon-Fri 9:30-5:30

BEVERLY HILLS TENNIS ESTATE Newly constructed English with stone exterior. 4 bedrooms + maid's. Formal dining room. Large open plan living. Hardwood floors. Pool. Tennis courts. Call 213-556-0422

JAYSON ALBERTS 140 Larchmont Ave. Landmark NY 10038 (914) 434-3505

FLORIDA - PALM BEACH For sale in well-known PALM BEACH COUNTRY CLUB villa, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, large living room, pool, tennis courts, right on international park fields. \$400,000.

A & O ASSOCIATES S.A. 4, Cours de la Reine, 92000 Nanterre Tel: (01) 21 18 89

COUD SPRING HARBOR/LAUREL HOLLOW High above the world-famous Coudersport Corridor. Overlook Cold Spring Harbor by Connecticut skyline. 3 bedrooms, 2 1/2 baths, 2 car garage. Call 212-239-1100

MERRILL LYNCH 199 Main St., Newport, RI 02840-3400

VIRGINIA HISTORIC MANOR Architecturally significant, Georgian style circa 1770, completely restored. Call 703-445-2000

ON LIDO BEACH, Sarasota, Florida. 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, living room, dining room, extra large terrace. Call 813-949-1100

RESURGENCE & HISTORY UNIT in Greenwich Village. Call 212-239-1100

GLYN MAIR FARM: Corporate town or home built approximately 1600. Call 212-239-1100

PALM BEACH, FL. Direct owners only. Call 305-659-0866

TURKEYSIDE, NYC. Call 212-239-1100

Manufacturing Plant LEWISBURG, TN Modern brick & steel, one story, air-conditioned building. Call 615-952-2222

Manufacturing Plant YORK, ALABAMA 80,000 sq. ft. modern, fully air-conditioned building. Call 205-336-1100

Manufacturing Plant CAMBRIDGE, MD Large (91,000 sq. ft.) one-story modern building. Call 410-326-1100

REAL ESTATE TIME SHARING In London. Call 212-239-1100

REAL ESTATE TIME SHARE FLAT In London. Call 212-239-1100

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE AUSTRIA Beautiful furnished home to rent in Austria. Call 212-239-1100

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE FRANCE PROPERTIES Beautiful furnished home to rent in France. Call 212-239-1100

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE SPAIN Beautiful furnished home to rent in Spain. Call 212-239-1100

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE SWITZERLAND Beautiful furnished home to rent in Switzerland. Call 212-239-1100

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE GERMANY Beautiful furnished home to rent in Germany. Call 212-239-1100

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE ITALY Beautiful furnished home to rent in Italy. Call 212-239-1100

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE JAPAN Beautiful furnished home to rent in Japan. Call 212-239-1100

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

FRENCH PROVINCES FRENCH RIVERA CANNES, FR. V.I.P. only, luxurious royal villa for the summer. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PENTHOUSE AVE MONTAIGNE, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

AVE HOCHER, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

LA CADEE D'AZUR, CHATELAIN, FRANCE. Call 212-239-1100

EMPLOYMENT

OVERSEAS POSITIONS. Hundreds of top paying positions available. Call 212-239-1100

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT. Call 212-239-1100

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE. Call 212-239-1100

MINERVE SEKS FOR AMERICAN. Call 212-239-1100

EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE. Call 212-239-1100

UNIVERSITY LECTURERS. Call 212-239-1100

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND. Call 212-239-1100

WANTED ENGLISH TEACHER. Call 212-239-1100

DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED. Call 212-239-1100

ENGLISH NANNIES & nursery help. Call 212-239-1100

AUTOMOBILES Rolls Royce Phantom V. Call 212-239-1100

MERCEDES 500 SEC. Call 212-239-1100

TAX FREE CARS. Call 212-239-1100

LEGAL SERVICES. Call 212-239-1100

FOR SALE & WANTED. Call 212-239-1100

WAR MEDALS worldwide. Call 212-239-1100

EDUCATION. Call 212-239-1100

COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES. Call 212-239-1100

A KENNINGTON DEGREE CAN UNLOCK YOUR EARNEST POWER. Call 212-239-1100

TRANSCO THE LARGEST SHOWROOM AND STOCK IN EUROPE. Call 212-239-1100

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. Call 212-239-1100

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. Call 212-239-1100

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. Call 212-239-1100

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. Call 212-239-1100

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. Call 212-239-1100

AUTOS TAX FREE

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

BUY NOW AT INTERCORP EUROPE YOUR TAX FREE CAR. Call 212-239-1100

EMPLOYMENT

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE. Call 212-239-1100

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE. Call 212-239-1100

MINERVE SEKS FOR AMERICAN. Call 212-239-1100

EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE. Call 212-239-1100

UNIVERSITY LECTURERS. Call 212-239-1100

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND. Call 212-239-1100

WANTED ENGLISH TEACHER. Call 212-239-1100

DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED. Call 212-239-1100

ENGLISH NANNIES & nursery help. Call 212-239-1100

AUTOMOBILES Rolls Royce Phantom V. Call 212-239-1100

MERCEDES 500 SEC. Call 212-239-1100

TAX FREE CARS. Call 212-239-1100

LEGAL SERVICES. Call 212-239-1100

FOR SALE & WANTED. Call 212-239-1100

WAR MEDALS worldwide. Call 212-239-1100

EDUCATION. Call 212-239-1100

COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES. Call 212-239-1100

A KENNINGTON DEGREE CAN UNLOCK YOUR EARNEST POWER. Call 212-239-1100

TRANSCO THE LARGEST SHOWROOM AND STOCK IN EUROPE. Call 212-239-1100

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. Call 212-239-1100

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. Call 212-239-1100

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. Call 212-239-1100

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. Call 212-239-1100

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. Call 212-239-1100

PARIS AREA FURNISHED. Call 212-239-1100

EMPLOYMENT

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE. Call 212-239-1100

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE. Call 212-239-1100

MINERVE SEKS FOR AMERICAN. Call 212-239-1100

EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE. Call 212-239-1100

UNIVERSITY LECTURERS. Call 212-239-1100

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND. Call 212-239-1100

WANTED ENGLISH TEACHER. Call 212-239-1100

DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED. Call 212-239-1100

ENGLISH NANNIES & nursery help. Call 212-239-1100

AUTOMOBILES Rolls Royce Phantom V. Call 212-239-1100

MERCEDES 500 SEC. Call 212-239-1100

TAX FREE CARS. Call 212-239-1100

LEGAL SERVICES. Call 212-239-1100

FOR SALE & WANTED. Call 212-239-1100

WAR MEDALS worldwide. Call 212-239-1100

EDUCATION. Call 212-239-1100

SPORTS

Butragueño's 4 Goals Lead Spain Over Danes, Into Final 8

Butragueño, who in turn headed the ball in from close range. The Danes' confidence, such a feature of their game in the first round of the tournament, appeared to drain away. They tried to attack, but big gaps formed in their defense as Spain continually counter-attacked.

In the 70th minute, Soren Busk pulled down Butragueño as he broke free in the penalty area. Antonio Goicoechea's penalty kick gave Spain a 3-1 lead.

Butragueño was on hand to slide home a cross by Eloy 10 minutes from time and El Butre — the vulture — crowned a superb performance with a last-minute penalty goal after Morten Olsen had fouled him.

It was the ninth time in World Cup history that a player had scored four goals in a game. The last to do it was Portugal's Eusebio in 1966. Butragueño's total of five for the tournament put him even with England's Lineker.

During the first phase of the finals, Denmark blew a refreshing wind of change through the English and once Lineker had broken the deadlock in the 32d minute the Paraguayans never seriously threatened to turn the tables.

The Danes tore Uruguay apart, 6-1, only to find themselves annihilated later by Spain, which had beaten them in the European championship two years ago.

This could not be said of England. Their game is built around a methodical build-up as opposed to individual brilliance, and it was this method that eventually wore down the Paraguayans.

Glenn Hoddle pulled the strings after an indifferent start by the English and once Lineker had broken the deadlock in the 32d minute the Paraguayans never seriously threatened to turn the tables.



Emilio Butragueño was exultant after scoring the third of his four goals in Spain's 5-1 surprise victory over Denmark.



Gary Lineker scoring England's first goal against Paraguay, past the defender César Zabala.

'Lucky' Lineker Is the Driving Force Behind England's Recovery in Cup

By Peter Shard. MEXICO CITY — Three weeks ago, Gary Lineker's World Cup looked all but over, even before England arrived in Mexico.

Today, Lineker has scored five of England's six goals, almost single-handedly propelling his team into the quarterfinals. He is tied for leading scorer in the tournament with Spain's Emilio Butragueño.

But the man who is one of the hottest properties in European soccer modestly puts it all down to luck.

"Of course, it's everybody's dream to be top goal scorer and I would be lying if I didn't admit I have that ambition," he said.

Three weeks ago, few could have imagined Lineker would be sitting so firmly on top of the world. In a warm-up match against Canada, he was tangled with defender Randy Samuel and appeared to have suffered a broken arm.

But 24 hours later, Lineker breezed into Monterrey with the rest of the squad, his wrist in plaster and his arm in a sling, happily reporting that it was nothing more than a bad sprain.

Spain's 'Vulture': A Predatory Player but a Reluctant Hero

By Richard Boudreaux. QUERETARO, Mexico — Despite a World Cup record-tying four goals, Spanish striker Emilio Butragueño sounds like the tournament's most reluctant hero.

"There are other players far better than me in this championship," Butragueño said Wednesday. "Those four goals do not make me the best player on earth, not in the least."

The performance, which led Spain to a 5-1 victory over Denmark in the second round, was the ninth time four goals had been scored in a World Cup game but the first since 1966, when Portugal's Eusebio accomplished the feat against North Korea.

It also put the 22-year-old Spaniard in a tie with England's Gary Lineker atop the scoring leaders with five goals.

"Butragueño presidente," Spanish fans cried in Madrid streets after the victory, a reference to the Spanish king Juan Carlos I.

Afterward, the blond, curly-haired striker sat facing reporters with a shy grin on his boyish face and a modesty that belies his nickname, "The Vulture."

"Four years ago, when I started professional soccer, I never dreamed I would achieve what I achieved today," he said. "This has been the most important day of my career, but my teammates should get all the credit for the way they helped me."

The only son of a Madrid perfume salesman who played amateur soccer, Emilio Butragueño Jr. first kicked a ball when he was 3 and played on dirt fields until he finished high school in 1982.

He signed with Real Madrid's second-division club Castilla that year and moved up to the first division 2½ years ago.

"The best thing he has, apart from his speed, is his cold blood, his ability to keep calm when he has the ball in front of the net," said Real Madrid's Miguel González, a midfield standout on the Spanish national team.

Butragueño showed his versatility against Denmark, intercepting a wayward backpass and easily beating goalkeeper Lars Høgh to tie the score, 1-1.

Later he scored with his head and then with his right foot after taking passes while racing toward the goal.

Two minutes from the end, he dribbled circles around three Danish defenders before being fouled in the penalty area, then converted the penalty kick.

"That third goal really wasn't mine," he said. "Eloy (Olivera) made a brilliant pass to me. I put my foot on it, but the goal really belongs to Eloy."

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

Table of baseball scores for Wednesday's games, including American League and National League results.

Major League Standings

Table showing the current standings for Major League Baseball teams in both the American and National Leagues.

World Cup Soccer Tournament

Tournament bracket showing the progression of teams through the Round, Quarterfinals, Semifinals, and Championship.

World Cup TV

Table listing the TV broadcast schedule for the World Cup matches on Friday, June 20.

Transition

BASEBALL American League CLEVELAND—Signed Dana Schmeier and Phil Donnell pitchers; Michael Twardock, outfielder; and Riley Polk and James Richardson, infielders.

Scorers

(Through Wednesday's matches) FIVE GOALS England: Gary Lineker; Spain: Emilio Butragueño.

Argentina vs. England Stirs Memories of War

But Coaches Hope to Keep Politics Off the Field During Cup Quarterfinal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. MEXICO CITY — England's World Cup quarterfinal game against Argentina will be the first major sports event pitting teams of the two nations since they fought a brief, bloody war over the Falkland Islands in 1982.

The prospect of the match Sunday has triggered some predictable chauvinism among fans, in the British press and even in some players. But the Argentine and English managers are trying to keep politics off the field.

And in London, there were some who thought the game might even go some way toward a restoration of diplomatic relations.

These were severed at the time of the conflict, in which Britain sent a seaborne task force to recapture the South Atlantic archipelago after it was invaded on April 2, 1982, by Argentina's former military rulers. The war lasted 74 days, killing 712 Argentines and 255 Britons.

Attempts to resume relations have foundered on Argentina's insistence on negotiating the sovereignty of the Falklands, which it calls the Malvinas, and Britain's refusal to discuss the subject.

During England's 3-0 victory over Paraguay on Wednesday that set up the quarterfinal, 5,000 English fans chanted "Bring on the Argies," using a term coined by the tabloid press for the Argentines during the war.

One mass-circulation British paper, the Daily Mirror, headlined its report from Mexico: "High noon — Falklands shadow over showdown at midday."

Nationalistic feelings have been evident among Argentine supporters as well. On June 10, Argentina's "Day of Reaffirmation of Rights Over the Malvinas," Argentine fans attending the match against Bulgaria at Mexico City's Olympic Stadium binned a Union Jack.

In another part of the grandstand that day, fans waved an Argentine flag with the legend, "The Malvinas are Argentine."

The Argentine goalkeeper, Nery Pumpido, said, "To beat the English would constitute a double satisfaction for everything that happened in 1982."

Bot Argentina's captain, Diego Maradona, said, "It will only be a soccer game, and we are not going to resolve anything by putting the ball in the goal."

His coach Carlos Bilardo wrote in a column for a Buenos Aires newspaper, La Nación, that "we have come here to play soccer and nothing else. If we win or lose it will not change anything about what happened in the Malvinas."

Bilardo also said, "Sports should not be mixed with politics. My players know that, and I don't expect any problems."

England's coach, Bobby Robson, brushed aside a politically loaded question by an Argentine reporter on Wednesday, saying, "I'm a football manager and not a politician, so don't ask me those kinds of questions."

Organizers are hoping the trouble-free match Bilardo foresaw will be mirrored in the stands. Still, the approximately 20,000-strong contingent of police and soldiers normally on duty for high-interest matches in Mexico City is likely to be increased for the game.

Britain has already played Argentina at hockey, tennis and cricket since the war, but none of these aroused the interest of the World Cup match.

One diplomat in London likened the match to the ping-pong diplomacy that led to a resumption of U.S.-Chinese ties in the 1970s.

"Events such as this, and I include next month's royal wedding, can only assist diplomacy," the diplomat said.

He was referring to the July 23 marriage of Prince Andrew to Sarah Ferguson, whose stepfather is from Argentina.

The British Foreign Office said: "We see sporting occasions of this kind as wholly consistent with the British government's efforts in seeking to normalize relations between Britain and Argentina."

By no means will this be the first time governments with embittered relations have competed in sports.

Some are entirely amicable affairs as when the United States played Nicaragua in baseball at the 1983 Pan American Games in Venezuela. Others turn ugly. In the 1956 Melbourne Olympics, the pool ran red with blood when the Soviet Union and Hungary met in water polo.

For the on-field prospects, Bilardo suggested his main concern Sunday would be England's accurate midfield ball placement.

"We will have to be careful to avoid the danger of those constant high and low centers of the English," he said.

The former Argentine coach, Cesar Luis Menotti, said England had improved since its early matches when "they made the mistake of playing only to (Mark) Hateley."

Now they have two points of attack," Gary Lineker and Peter Beardsley.

The Argentines, Menotti said, "will keep the ball on the ground, they will put a lot of pressure on the English defense and they have Maradona in inspired form."

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

Advertisement for BLANCPAIN watches, featuring a detailed image of a watch and the text 'Since 1735 Masterpieces of swiss watchmaking art'.

Advertisement for GOLAY FILS & STAHL, featuring a detailed image of a watch and the text 'Since 1735 Masterpieces of swiss watchmaking art'.

SOCCER BRIEFS

Denmark Manager Piontek May Quit COPENHAGEN (AFP) — Denmark's manager, Sepp Piontek, may resign in a dispute with the Danish soccer federation, the Extra Bladet newspaper reported here Thursday.

The paper said Piontek had already been unhappy with federation officials at the World Cup finals before Denmark lost to Spain on Wednesday. He apparently complained that they did not protest strongly enough to FIFA, the world federation, about the Spaniards' behavior while the teams were lodged in the same Mexico City hotel.

The paper quoted him as saying that Tuesday night there was "an alcoholic orgy" at the hotel, which stopped only when he threatened to call the police. Piontek's contract runs to 1988, but he has had several offers from his native West Germany and the Middle East.

Roma to Appeal July 2 in Bribe Case

ZURICH (Reuters) — AS Roma's appeal against penalties imposed by the European Soccer Union, UEFA, after an alleged bribery scandal will be heard in Zurich on July 2, a UEFA official said Thursday.

Roma, which qualified last week for the Cup Winners' Cup, was banned from UEFA club competitions for one season following an investigation into an alleged attempt by the club president, Dino Viola, to bribe the referee in a European Cup semifinal match against Scotland's Dundee United in April 1984.

Viola was barred from all official UEFA activities for four years.

Advertisement for PHILIPS, featuring the text 'PERFECT PICTURE QUALITY BY PHILIPS' and 'All 52 matches of the World Cup in Mexico are being televised, using over 200 Philips advanced computer-controlled TV cameras.'

April 1980

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns for NYSE 4 p.m. volume, NYSE 4 a.m. volume, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns for Composite, Industrials, Finance, etc.

Thursday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns for Case, Prev., and various market indicators.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Composite, Industrials, Insurance, etc.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Bonds, Utilities, Industrials.

NYSE Diary table with columns for Advanced, Unchanged, New High, New Low.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sell, and various stock symbols.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Industrials, Transp., Utilities, Composite.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for Industrials, Transp., Utilities, Composite.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns for Advanced, Unchanged, Total Issues.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices as to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Falls in Volatile Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock exchange sagged Thursday in a volatile session. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, which gained 3.16 points on Wednesday, changed direction a number of times before plunging 13.08 points to finish at 1,855.86.

To Our Readers

Because of continued strikes at Agence France-Presse, most non-U.S. stock market information is missing from this edition. We regret the inconvenience to readers. But he added that the phenomenon has been so publicized that "maybe tomorrow will be a nonevent and trading will be much more orderly than people are expecting."

Large table of stock prices and market data, including columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc.

Large table of stock prices and market data, including columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY \$ US 70,000,000 11% 1980 - 1995. We inform the bondholders that the redemption installment of \$ US 7,000,000 nominal due on August 1, 1986 has been satisfied by a drawing on May 23, 1986, in Luxembourg in the presence of an issuer.

Table of stock prices and market data, including columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc.

TRAVEL

- The Kings' Highway
- London Book-Sellers
- Midsummer Pilgrimage

International Herald Tribune

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Rooms at the inns

NEW YORK — For months, callers requesting reservations at Windows on the World to watch Operation Sail and the fireworks on July 4 have been told that the restaurant has been fully booked for private parties. Actually, about 1,000 seats at \$250 each are still available that day to watch the tall ships from the establishment on the 107th floor of the World Trade Center, which has easily the best view of the harbor in New York. About 200 more places at \$300 apiece are still available for the fireworks.

Similarly, callers to many New York City hotels have been told for weeks that there are no rooms left for the Statue of Liberty centennial weekend. The fact is, however, that tour operators bought blocks of rooms months ago to sell to travel agents and there are still some of these rooms left.

Flagship Travel, for instance, started selling rooms in January and has about 200 rooms left in various New York City hotels, ranging from \$75 a person a night based on double occupancy to \$105 a person a night. Flagship, a Boston tour operator, also has cruise programs and grandstand seats still available to view Liberty events. Some tour operators interviewed reported they had sold all their space. Others, citing reports that there would be up to 13 million people attending the events of the four-day weekend as well as fears of a possible terrorist incident, said that people were not signing up and, in some cases, were canceling their reservations.

Bookings for the holiday weekend have been brisk in hotels and motels throughout the suburbs. But scattered vacancies still exist throughout Nassau, Westchester and Fairfield counties and in northern New Jersey.

"What we are trying to do here in New York City is to prevent the situation at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles where people were frightened off by reports of mob scenes and, as a result, tickets went begging," said Jack MacBean, vice president for public relations for the New York City Convention and Visitors Bureau. Mr. MacBean said he expected the city's 100,000 hotel rooms to be filled.

Margaret Gins, the president of Viewpoint International, a New York-based special events firm, said the company has bought out Windows on the World, with a capacity of up to 2,000 people, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. on July 4 for \$250 a person. She said that the space had not sold as readily as she had thought it would.

Others tell a different story. The director of special markets for Loews hotels, Steven Liebman, said the Loews Summit Hotel, on 51st Street and Lexington Avenue, had decided a year ago to deal with tour operators, travel agents and individuals in booking for the July 4 weekend. "Right at this moment, we don't have anything open," he said.

Max Eisen, a spokesman for the Milford Plaza Hotel on Eighth Avenue and 44th Street, which has 1,370 rooms, said that some tour operators had reduced their allotment and that these rooms had immediately been reserved by individuals.

Celeste Bricazza, a partner in RMP Travel, a New York City tour wholesaler, said that her firm was still able to find rooms. "We're getting calls every single day," she said. "What we tell people is that if they have their money ready, there are rooms." She said that people who lived abroad should be prepared to wire money.

(Deirdre Carmody, New York Times.)

When and where

■ Liberty Weekend Information: (212) 972-3434; Harbor Festival: (212) 302-2727; Seaport Hotline, information about visiting Tall Ships: (212) 669-9424. Visitors Information Center, Two Columbus Circle (Tel. 397-8222); Information Center at Times Square on 42nd St. between Broadway and Second Ave.

■ July 3: The largest of the Tall Ships arrive in New York and anchor off Sandy Hook as part of Operation Sail Assembly. The Assembly of International Naval Review of warships from around the world, on the Hudson River 11:45-1 p.m. The unveiling of the Statue of Liberty: 8:30-11 p.m.

■ July 4: The beginning of Harbor Festival Fair, a three-day street festival said to be the largest ever to be organized in New York. A series of events — parades, music, and entertainments — will take place in Lower Manhattan and Battery Park, from 11 p.m. to 1 p.m. Military ships sail from Verrazano Bridge up Hudson River to W 56th St. 9:30-10:30. Tall Ships sail from Verrazano Bridge up Hudson River to George Washington Bridge 10:30-4:00 p.m. Fireworks Spectacular, around tip of Lower Manhattan. 9:30-10 p.m. free.

■ July 5: Statue of Liberty open for visits. Harbor Festival Fair continues, noon-7:00 p.m. free. Open House aboard some of the Tall Ships and Naval Vessels, Hudson River and South St. Seaport, all day, free. (continues July 6). Free concert by the New York Philharmonic Concert in Central Park, conducted by Zubin Mehta (televised), with giant television screens relaying a simultaneous concert in front of the Eiffel Tower by the Orchestre de Paris

■ July 6: Statue of Liberty open for visits; Harbor Festival Fair's last day, noon-7:00 p.m. Closing ceremonies at the Meadowslands, New Jersey. A Sports Salute to Liberty, 8:30-8:00 p.m. will include gymnastics, an ice show, and the "Statue of Liberty Mile" race with some of the world's best mile runners. The weekend finale will be a lavish spectacle 6-11 p.m. at Giants Stadium, Meadowslands, NJ, televised.



Ringling Bells Around Liberty

by Richard F. Shepard

NEW YORK — The feverish festival of the Fourth of July celebration of the centennial of the Statue of Liberty may convey the impression that New York will be suffering from too much of a good thing that weekend. The lady in the harbor will set the tone for much of what the city is promising to visitors this summer. But New York is not a single-theme town in the style of Pamplona, Salzburg or Oberammergau, and the tourist will find that the city is a special treat in summer.

The city's pulse slows palpably as the temperature and humidity climb. Perhaps the pace is not slow by standards of less rushed places but here summer is seen as a creepy time, an interval when things move from inside to outside. Except for the most torrid of days, office workers through streets during the lunch hour, forsaking air conditioning in sealed towers for the warmer pleasures of baking streets, concrete plazas trimmed with foliage or just points of vantage in makeshift positions that afford the best opportunities for people-watching.

New York turns into a Walkman sound device in summer, with the channel changing, block by block, each with a different ensemble, from jazz to rock, from Caribbean steel-drum concerto to Juilliard students performing baroque. On a clear day, one might hear a bagpipe squeal on Fifth Avenue.

After 5 P.M., as downtown offices and streets empty, the visitor will find soft evenings as the slanting rays of a sun setting over New Jersey impart a delicate golden glow to the city of stone and steel. In this interlude between New York with sleeves rolled up for work and New York amusing itself after dark, there is a serenity abroad that puts the city that never sleeps in an unworried, wistful dimension.

For all this ease-up, the city is by no means moribund. The tourist who has not

been here before will have little time to share the vernal languor if he is diligent about it. Most things are open throughout the vacation season. This year, much of the cultural calendar is taken up with themes that relate to Miss Liberty, whose many aspects embrace the eternal, if spotty, American romance with France and things French, and also, her message of freedom and her significance for that most central of American phenomena, immigration.

The first week in July — a time when many New Yorkers flee across the city line for rest and recreation from the expensive overland of the Hamptons to the more plebeian mountains of the Catskills — will not, it appears, reflect the usual slack that betokens a change in season.

The statue itself will reopen for public viewing on July 5, the day after the pyrotechnics and accompanying ceremonies have been completed. A press of pilgrims to Bartholdi's inspiration is anticipated and a Statue of Liberty Visitors Bureau has been installed in the lobby of a skyscraper on Park Avenue and 41st Street. One may take the Circle Line boat to the statue and compete with the crowds or one may sail past it, as most newcomers did until the airplane took over. The view is no less spectacular from the deck of a Staten Island ferry on its 15-minute voyage, with the added attraction of a 25-cent round-trip fare.

New York's museums are leaping on the Liberty bandwagon with dozens of special exhibits, some central and some peripheral to the theme. The American Museum of Immigration, in the statue's base, responds with its permanent collection of memorabilia and documentation that tells the story of newcomers.

At the South Street Seaport Museum, a sprawling complex of landmark buildings and historic ships in the old Fulton Fish Market, "The Promise of America" tells the story as it applies to Norwegian immigration. The Schomburg Center for Black Research, a beautifully housed library center in Harlem, reviews voluntary black

immigration and the Jewish Museum offers, through October, a series of film, television and radio programs that deal with the American history of the Jews from earliest times.

The Museum of the City of New York and the New York Historical Society, two separate institutions noted for their thorough and imaginative presentations of New Yorkiana, will both be taking special note of the event. So will the New York Public Library, which now has a special gallery in the magnificent classical building on Fifth Avenue where books are the main stock in trade; it is showing "Liberty: The Official French-American exhibit of the centennial."

The Brooklyn Museum pays homage to Bartholdi. The Cooper-Hewitt Museum, a branch of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, is offering "Embroidered Ship Portraits," views of tall ships. The Museum of Bronx History, the International Center for Photography and cafes and galleries will all line their walls with pictures that connect with the statue.

If the visitor's eyes are crossed by the multiplicity of Liberty visions, his ears will be ringing with a profusion of music that pays tribute to the occasion. From July 7 to 16, the less than snappily titled "France Salutes New York Performing Arts Festival" takes over various halls at Lincoln Center, the cultural enclave from which, incidentally, one may see a large miniature of the Statue of Liberty atop a nearby warehouse.

The annual "Mostly Mozart" kicks it off at Avery Fisher Hall with a special "Mozart in Paris" program. On July 8, the Paris Opera Ballet, with Rudolph Nureyev and Mikhail Baryshnikov, occupies the Metropolitan Opera House. The Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center fills Alice Tully Hall with music by French composers on July 10. The next day, Châteaude France takes over the hall with a restoration of "Cassanova," with live music composed and conducted by Georges Deleru.

The festival moves for a moment to Central Park on Basille Day for a free New York Philharmonic Concert highlighted by Gershwin's "American in Paris," music by Debussy and Ravel and, finally, fireworks honoring the day of a French triumph, in contrast to the fireworks that accompany the orchestra's popular outdoor performance of the 1812 Overture, which memorializes a French defeat.

Such attractions as these are mere hors d'oeuvres on New York's menu of summer attractions. The Broadway, Off Broadway and Off Off Broadway theaters are open and, while it is presumptuous to forecast what will survive from month to month, it seems safe to advise that such musical staples as "Cats," "La Cage aux Folles," "A Chorus Line" and "42nd Street" will be available for out-of-towners who have not yet caught their acts, as will last year's Tony-winning best musical, "Big River," and this year's winner, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," in which the audience chooses the solution. Ned Simon, as permanent a fixture on the New York scene, as the statue itself, is represented by his long-running "Biloxi Blues," while audiences are flocking to the meeting of aged Jew and black portrayed in "I'm Not Rappaport," a thoroughly New York play that has also won a Tony this year.

There is no period to be put to a self-imposed sentence to pursuing activity in New York. Scores of sightseeing programs are available, boat rides abound, nightclubs plead for custom. One cannot take it all in during a lifetime, and it is the sage soul who realizes when it has had enough running and is ready to savor the life rather than the artifacts of the city. It is a grand thing to sit on the terraced steps of the Metropolitan Museum, thick with others of like mind, and take in the pageant of street entertainers, hawkers of balloons and hot dogs, and the infinitely varied stream of visitors to the museum.

It is downright relaxing to break off action at Bloomingdale's and Alexander's on Lexington Avenue and join those in the know at the Colombian coffee growers' tasteful promotion on East 57th Street, where tables are set up on the sidewalk and in the lobby during the summer and visitors get free cups of Colombian coffee, hot or cold.

The open spaces, required by zoning laws for builders who want to reach maximum height, are frigid wind tunnels in winter but in summer they are transformed into delightful oases. Water and stone are mingled to create little corners designed to refresh the spirit and solace the weary feet. The International Paper Plaza, at 46th Street, is one of the more charming, a broad, open space with running rivulets and a profusion of flora. Rockefeller Center is liberally besprinkled with such enclaves, including the particularly intimate one behind the McCraw-Hill Building with one entrance that brings the visitor through a clear tube over which a waterfall tumbles.

The outdoor bookstalls in Bryant Park on West 42d Street and at the southeast corner of Central Park do not match, perhaps, those on the Seine, but they will do, in their New York way. They, too, slow one down and this is what one wants to do in New York in the summer. Bustle may be an acquired art elsewhere; here it is a built-in fact of life and, if one were pushed to explain, why all the rush, the answer would be: in order to be able to take it easy. That opportunity rarely arrives, but in the deep of a summer, it emerges at the odd moment in the most unlikely of places. When the tourist learns this, he is no longer a tourist, he is at one with the city.

Richard F. Shepard is a New York Times journalist specializing in cultural events. He is the author of "Going Out in New York."

RESTAURANTS

Family Restaurants in Provence: a Rustic Café-Tabac and a Haven for Businessmen

PATRICIA WELLS

THERE seems to be a very simple rule of human nature: Most of us would rather be doing anything other than what we're doing at the moment. Many doctors would rather be antique dealers, historians dream of being airline pilots, some book editors much prefer standing in front of a stove to sitting behind a desk. Few of us are ever so brave as to truly take that drastic step, perhaps because dreaming about changing lives is easier than really doing it.

But anyone who visits Le Bistro du Paradou and falls in love with this ultimately charming café-tabac, just minutes from Les-Baux-de-Provence, will thank Jean-Louis Pons for giving up his job at Crédit Agricole. The world has plenty of bankers, but not a lot of bistro keepers like lean, cheery and outgoing Jean-Louis. Make a reservation for lunch, look for the white house with royal blue shutters along D 17 heading west from Maussane-les-Alpilles, and plan to settle into a fine regional meal at an authentic country café.

Jean-Louis, the son of a bistro-owner, originally worked as a banker in Arles, then became director of an industrial bakery. One day he bought a weekend house in Le Paradou and soon decided to give up city life altogether.

That was two and a half years ago, and ever since, he and his wife, Mireille, have tended to this most democratic bistro, the sort of spot that appeals to grandmothers and firemen, families with small children, businessmen and travelers. There's only one price (70 francs), one wine (the local co-op red), and one daily menu.

While Jean-Louis single-handedly waits tables, Mireille prepares the daily plat du jour. You take a seat in this long, stone-walled dining room and Jean-Louis serves whatever Provencal specialty they're offering that day: *lapin à l'ail nouveau* (rabbit with fresh garlic), *gratin d'aubergines* (eggplant gratin), *gigot d'agneau* and *gratin de pommes de terre* (leg of lamb and potato gratin) are favorites.

Here you'll find an authoritative selection of local goat cheeses, including an exceptionally well-aged Banoon wrapped in dried chestnut leaves; a creamy, little known cheese called *goudale* from nearby Fontvieille, and a very fresh goat cheese sprinkled with the marvelous olive oil pressed at the cooperative in Maussane.

For dessert, there's fresh fruit, perhaps one of Jean-Louis's torts, and, if you're lucky, one of the regulars will offer to buy you a cup of coffee as a rite of initiation. The scene is a cheerful one, everyone seems to know everyone else, with a lot of table-hopping and kidding. Despite this, strangers, even foreigners, are made to feel at home.

"We have no tourists here, only friends," explains Jean-Louis, who has

been known to stay up well into the night helping a group of Americans perfect their game of bocles, Provence's favorite outdoor pastime.

SOMETIMES career changes are born not of desire, but necessity. Such is the case of Fernand and Marcelle Curto, proprietors of one of France's most unusual restaurants.

Twenty-one years ago the Curtos and their eight children began to assemble their dream house, bit by bit, in the middle of wheat fields and vineyards minutes from Aix-en-Provence. Six years later, the face of the land changed, and an industrial park sprang up. Adjacent farms and homes were bulldozed, but the Curto family decided that the home that they had built, salvaged tile by salvaged tile, must be saved.

Marcelle, as the mother of eight, knew all about cooking for a crowd, and Fernand had worked as a maître d'hôtel in Aix. The children were eager to pitch in. So they made a deal with the factories that had become their neighbors: We'll transform our house into a restaurant for your employees, if we get to keep the house.

Today, the Curto family shares a multitude of careers. Three attractive daughters wait tables at lunch, while each pursues a different art career during off hours. The parents share the cooking.

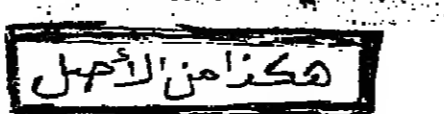
The regal, misty Provencal home stands as a welcome, green sanctuary in the center of a characterless industrial park. A double row of

trees shades the airy, gardenlike dining room, where tables are set along a row of long, arched glass windows giving out onto a flower-filled patio. The guests — mostly groups of businessmen in short-sleeved shirts — dine to classical music, pour their wine out of two-liter glass liquor jugs, as they're cheerfully served by Monique, Patricia and Brigitte.

The food here is modest, rustic Provencal home cooking, with a menu that consists of peppery socca (pan-fried chick pea batter, the size of a dinner plate, cooked like an ultra-light, crinkled crepe); a very correct beef daube served with a meltingly soft side dish of cooked potatoes, zucchini and carrots; or gigot d'agneau.

■ Le Bistro du Paradou (Chez Jean-Louis), 13125 Le Paradou, tel. 90.97.32.70. Lunch only, and in July and August also open for dinner. Closed Sunday. A single 70-franc menu served daily, including wine and service. No credit cards.

■ Auberge d'Alloué, 13290 Les Milles. Lunch only. Closed Saturday, Sunday and the month of August. Menu at 70 francs, not including wine and service, and 150 francs, including service but not wine. A la carte, about 150 francs a person, including wine and service. No credit cards. Tel. (it's difficult to find) 42.24.24.89.



TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Call Your High-Tech Reservations Helper

by Roger Collis

YOU are familiar with the scene. There is a seething throng at the airport inquiry desk and you have five minutes to re-route your return to Zurich through Paris instead of Brussels.

Mary is always poised and polite.

repeat anything. And so it goes on. "Okay, do you want me to book you on that flight?" "Yes, please." Punch number four.

If you had been concerned with cost rather than convenience, Mary would first have called up a menu of fares, along with restrictions that apply, and then matched them with fares available on a particular flight.

This scenario may seem like science fiction. But it's one example of how DunsVoice, a novel technology developed by Dunn & Bradstreet, the world's largest business information company, may revolutionize the way in which people acquire information from remote data bases.

bases. All you need is a touch-tone telephone (You can even convert an ordinary phone with a keypad which fits over the mouthpiece, rather like an acoustic coupler).

DunsVoice was first introduced in the United States four years ago as a new service for subscribers to D & B's core business: company information and credit checking.

"It's a relatively cheap operation from our standpoint," said Roger Benke, D & B's product manager for Britain, "and you can have as many people calling in as you like."

For the business traveler, the good news is that D & B plans to make DunsVoice available to subscribers of Official Airline Guides, which is one of its subsidiary companies.

Both Official Airline Guides and the British-based ABC Travel Guides, which together dominate the world airline timetable business, came out with electronic editions alongside their venerable hard-copy guides in May 1983 and the last quarter of 1984, respectively.

"You can also view room availability and rates of more than 17,000 hotels in North America, 9,000 in Europe and 3,000 in the Asia/Pacific area," he said.

According to Hennessy, the reason why most computer-generated voices sound bad is that they try to string words together into sentences, thereby losing the rhythm of the dialogue.

From belief in the significance of ley lines, it is only a short step to studying theories about unidentified flying objects, Jungian philosophy and the mystical number code which was at the root of ancient art, science and religion.

What Draws the Seekers to Glastonbury?

by Bel Mooney

AS the wandering bands of hippies walk toward Glastonbury to be there in the early morning tomorrow, at the moment when the sun rises for the summer solstice, few will understand precisely the significance of their goal.

The little town of Glastonbury has become a monument to sixties "alternative" lifestyles; the strange hill known as Glastonbury Tor, its symbol. This year the symbol and the whole midsummer business has attracted more than usual attention.

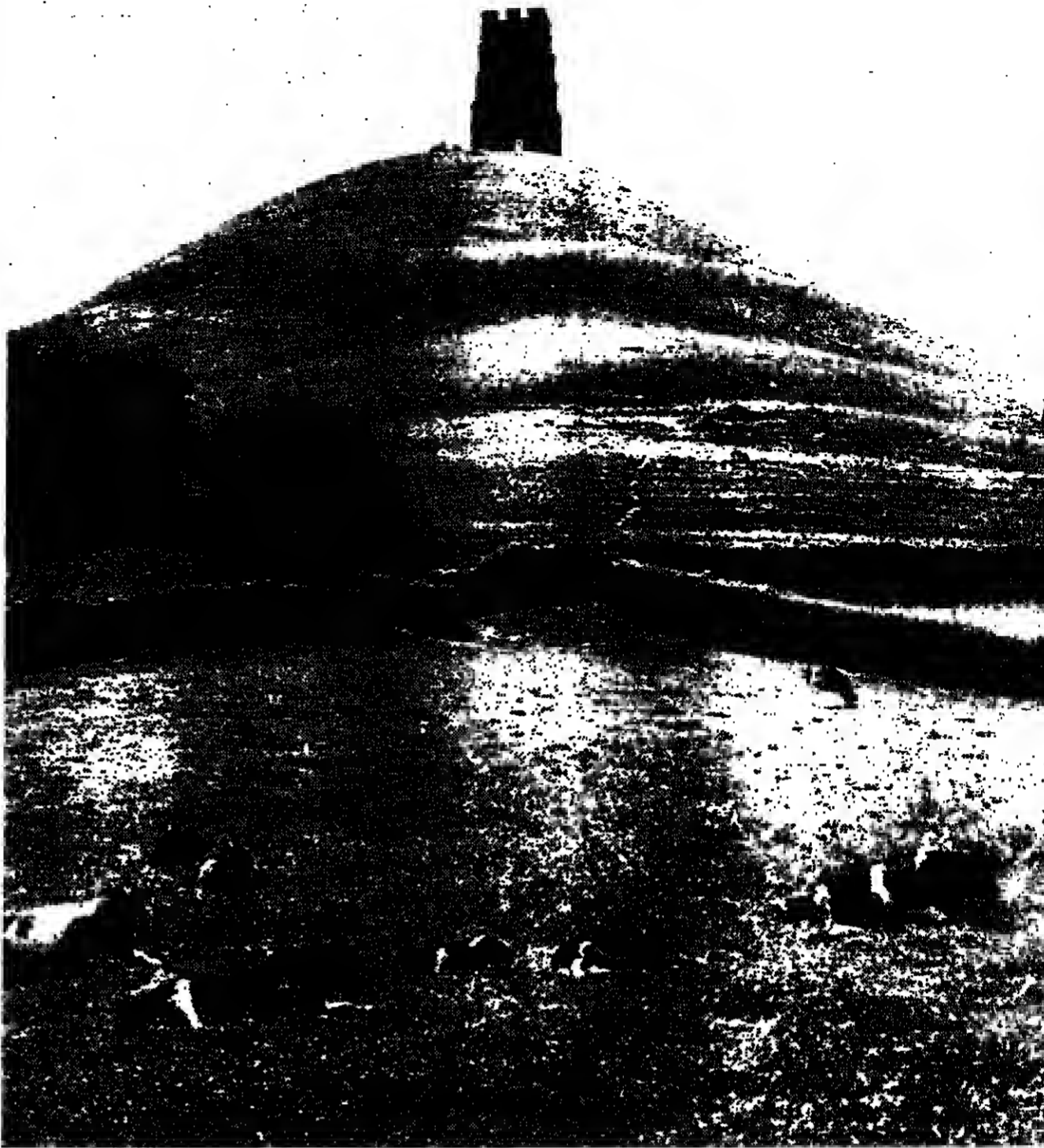
But perhaps if the average Briton knew all the legends about Glastonbury (let alone believed them), it might be universally accepted as a sacred place.

Further back in time we arrive at the most important legend of all, linked by the Grail to that of Arthur, and vital to Christian mystics. Some still believe that Joseph of Arimathea, the man who buried Jesus, traveled to bring the Gospel from Galilee to the Britons, taking with him the sacred cup, the Holy Grail, which he buried at Glastonbury Tor.

The visitor to the ruins of Glastonbury Abbey will be shown a flowering thorn tree known as the Glastonbury Thorn — Joseph is said to have rested his staff in the ground, when it promptly sprouted as a thorn tree.

It does not matter if any of this is true, it is the ground itself which draws people, and, in any case, its myths predate Arthur and Joseph of Arimathea. In 1969, John Mitchell published "The View Over Atlantis," establishing Glastonbury (and, more importantly, Stonehenge) as central to the great pattern of "ley lines," straight alignments of natural landmarks and prehistoric sites which criss-cross the countryside.

Tourists crowd the streets of Glastonbury buying mantras, bells, incense sticks, rainbow stickers, perfume oils, herbal products



The mysterious, looming shape of Glastonbury Tor.

and books about the Tor and its myths. And each year on the night of the solstice, a few hardy souls spend the night in the eerie shadow of the ruined tower of St. Michael's chapel. Two years ago, I did so to discover what sort of people protest against the modern age by making a pilgrimage to Glastonbury. There was the son of an American businessman, who told me he had rejected his father's lifestyle and was "seeking"; a couple of students; and a young man in a

flowing cloak, carrying an old-fashioned lantern because "it wouldn't seem right to bring electricity to Glastonbury Tor." As the dawn broke grayly, and the sun disappointed dozens of shabby acolytes who loomed out of the mist up the slopes of the hill, I finally persuaded lantern-bearer to tell me his job. "I'm a computer programmer," he said.

There will be no formal ceremony at Glastonbury tomorrow, no striking of the sunrise on a mystical stone as at Stonehenge. The seekers will simply look towards the east, and then limp back down the hill again, some to await the rock festival promised by a local farmer, in aid of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

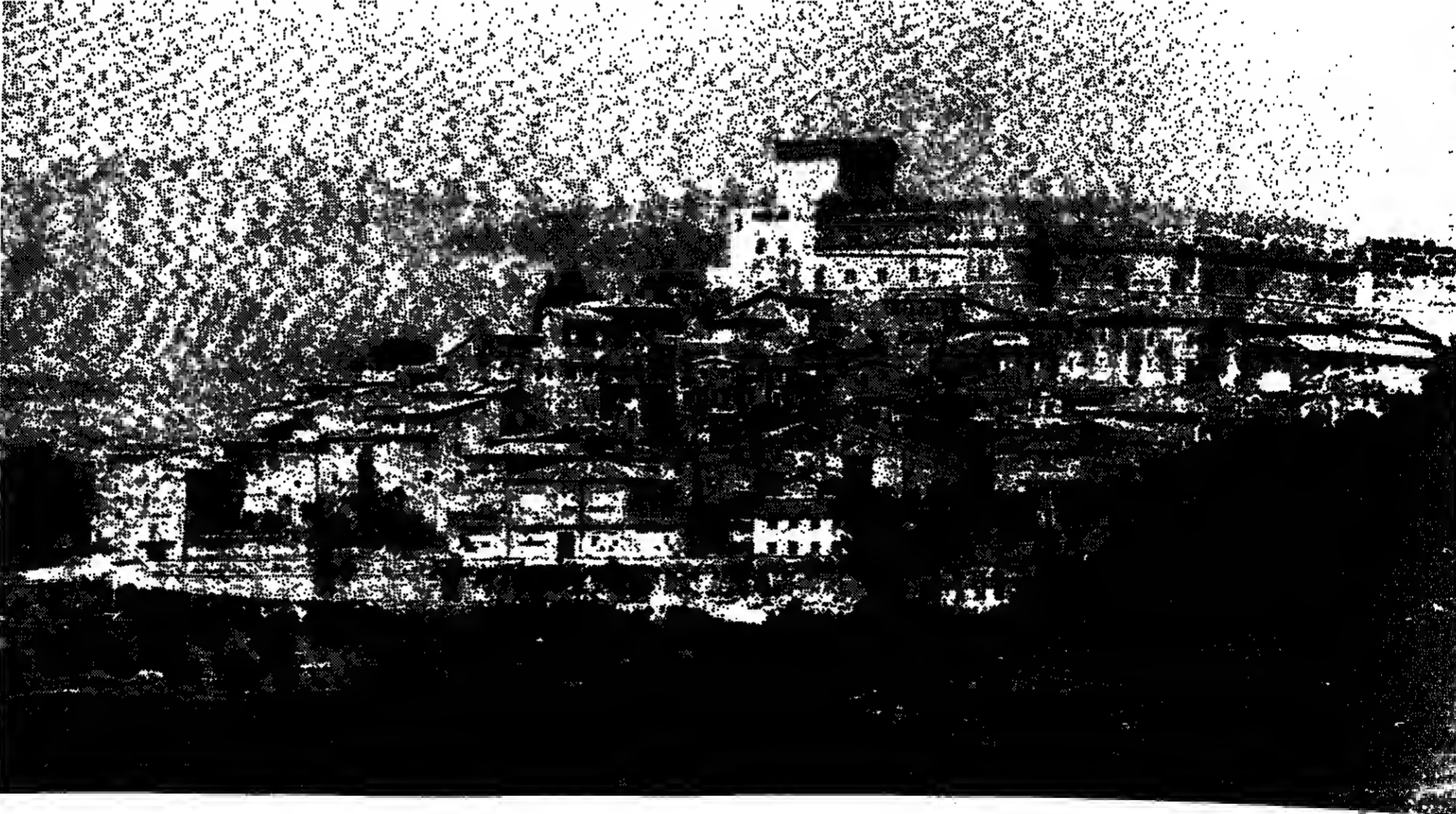
Bel Mooney is a writer and television broadcaster, based in London and Bath.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL CRUISES Luxury Hotel Barge Cruises Discover a Europe seldom seen and watch history unfold as you cruise along picturesque rivers and canals.

SHOPPING RUE DE PARADIS PARIS (10^e) The Rue de Paradis is the most famous street in the world for tableware. 30 shops display the world's finest crystal, porcelain, gold and silverware.

SHOPPING MADRONET TH. HAVILAND S^t LOUIS ROSENTHAL DAUM R. HAVILAND S^t MEDARD HOTELS HOTEL (Ming) Intimate 1st class hotel, beautifully located in mountain, scenic view, rooms/suites incl. w/hel, quiet, indoor pool, exclusive cuisine incl. diet programs, medical therapies.

Sermoneta, City with a Powerful and Visible Past



by Sari Gilbert SERMONETA, Italy — This quiet hilltop town southeast of Rome, once the property of Lucrezia Borgia, is one of Italy's tiny islands of lesser-known and well-preserved antiquity.

Even today, the outline of the massive 13th-century Caetani castle, now property of the Caetani foundation, dominates the surrounding area. The castle, which is one of the best preserved in Italy, possesses the oldest campanile in the area and a belvedere that offers a view of the Pontine plain. It is open daily for guided visits.

As in most medieval towns, the two major poles of activity in Sermoneta remain the castle and the cathedral. Santa Maria Assunta in Cielo dates to the 13th century and is considered an example of the Cistercian architectural school of the region.

Romanesque campanile dates from the 12th century. The town has several other interesting churches, and there is a rare 12th-century synagogue, which has now been converted into a private home and is unavailable for viewing except by special arrangement with the owner.

Sari Gilbert is a Rome-based journalist.

Statistics Index

Table with 2 columns: Index Name and Value. Includes DJIA, S&P 500, etc.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1986

TECHNOLOGY

Using Antibody Antibodies in the Treatment of Disease

By ANDREW POLLACK New York Times Service

MOUNTAIN VIEW, California — When the body is invaded by a virus or other disease-causing organism, it responds by producing antibodies that attack the invader.

Anti-idiotypes could fool the body into thinking it had been invaded.

Such antibody antibodies — which are known as anti-idiotype antibodies or anti-id — have been used for experimental vaccines and treatments at academic research laboratories, and now a few companies are starting to explore the technology.

Biotherapy Systems Inc., based in Mountain View and owned largely by Damon Biotech of Needham Heights, Massachusetts, is focusing on a treatment for a certain type of cancer. And vor Royston, the medical researcher who founded Hybritech, one of the most successful biotechnology companies, has started a company that will work on using anti-idiotype to treat cancer.

The idea of a vaccine is to trick the body's immune system into thinking that it has been invaded, causing it to produce antibodies to that disease. If the person is indeed exposed to the disease later, the body is ready to respond promptly.

THIS COULD be the key to making a safer vaccine. The idea of a vaccine is to trick the body's immune system into thinking that it has been invaded, causing it to produce antibodies to that disease.

Gordon R. Dressman and Ronald C. Kennedy of the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research in San Antonio have reduced a hepatitis B vaccine this way that has worked when used on chimpanzees.

Still, anti-id technology is just one of many new techniques for vaccines and seems to be behind other techniques, such as gene-splicing, in commercial development.

Disease treatment is another area with promise. Autoimmune diseases, such as myasthenia gravis, lupus and certain forms of

See IMMUNITY, Page 18

JVC Says '85 Net Fell 53%

Cites Plunge in Yen's Value

TOKYO — JVC Corp., the big Japanese consumer-electronics concern, reported Thursday that consolidated net profit for its 1985 fiscal year ended March 20 plunged 53 percent from a year earlier on an 8.5-percent fall in sales.

The company attributed the drop in profits to the effects of a sharply stronger yen, the costs of a reorganization of its U.S. network and reduced exports to China.

JVC said its net income fell to 10.9 billion yen (about \$65 million at current rates) from 23.4 billion yen a year earlier. Revenue fell to 700.2 billion yen from 765.4 billion, it said.

The fall in sales was particularly disappointing in the video sector, where sales fell by 15 percent, from 503.6 billion yen to 437.2 billion yen. This sector accounted for 63 percent of JVC sales, compared with 66 percent the previous year.

JVC was the second major Japanese electronics company in as many days to report lower results because of the yen's appreciation against the dollar. Sony Corp. said Wednesday that its group net profit fell 7.9 percent in the six months ended April 30, while group operating profit plunged 42 percent.

JVC said it expects the business climate to be even tougher this year, now that the yen appears to have stabilized at a high level.

It said it will continue reducing inventories and bank debt, while improving its management methods. It said it would develop production outside Japan and would continue launching new products.

In the video field, the company is placing great hopes on its GR-C7 lightweight recording camera, or "camcorder," an executive said.

The device is the video equivalent of the instant still camera, and allows the user to videotape an event and immediately play the tape over a television set.

Bright Ideas From Madison Avenue

New Breed Shows Creativity Is Alive And Flourishing

By Sandra Salmons New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Jamie Selzer announced that she was going to be an advertising copywriter, the people who knew her best were not supportive.

That was a slight exaggeration, but the 34-year-old Miss Selzer — whose sentences do tend to trail off inconclusively with "Do you know what I mean?" — has surprised everyone with her success.

Miss Selzer's most recent work has been on Nynex Corp.'s campaign against Southwest Bell's Yellow Pages. In three radio and television commercials, archetypal New Yorkers brush off a hapless Southwest Bell salesman.

It has become axiomatic on Madison Avenue that creativity is on the decline, particularly at a time when larger agencies seem more focused on the bottom line than on the copywriting line.

Today's creative people acknowledge the difference. "I'm not a great wordsmith," said Jay Taub, one of four creative directors at Levine Huntley Schmidt & Beaver.

But that relaxed style works nicely for Mr. Taub, 35, and his clients, including New York Air, which wanted to promote its East Coast shuttle flights.

There are more people growing up with MTV who don't read," said George Lois of Lois Pitts Gerlach, who finds advertising less literate than it used to be.

Eastern's air-sickness bag. In another advertisement, the airline boasts, "49 times a day, we run politicians out of Washington."

See MADISON, Page 17



Jay Taub of Levine Huntley Schmidt & Beaver, and a New York Air ad for which he wrote the copy.

Dart & Kraft Inc. Proposes Plan to Split Into 2 Units

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — Dart & Kraft Inc., the multinational food and consumer-products company, said Thursday that its directors had tentatively approved a plan to separate into two companies.

The separation, to be made through a stock distribution, would create one company called Kraft Inc., comprising the company's Kraft foods and Duracell battery units, and a second yet-unnamed company to include Tupperware, Hobart, West Bend and the Wilson laminate business.

After a trading halt for the announcement, Dart stock surged \$3.125 a share Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange, to close at \$60.25.

"This move is designed to continue our record of increasing the value of our stockholders' investment over the long term," John M. Richman, Dart & Kraft's chairman and chief executive officer, said in a prepared statement.

Based on 1985 results, the combination of Tupperware, Hobart, West Bend and Wilsonart would create a company with sales of \$2 billion, assets of \$1.3 billion and 23,000 employees.

Kraft Inc. would be a company with approximately \$8 billion in annual sales, assets of \$3.2 billion and more than 50,000 employees. It would include Dart & Kraft Financial, an unconsolidated leasing subsidiary.

The transaction would be completed through a pro rata distribution to Dart & Kraft shareholders of all stock in the smaller company.

When the distribution becomes effective, which is expected by the end of 1986, Dart & Kraft shareholders would hold shares in the smaller company as well as Dart & Kraft certificates, reflecting their ownership in the new Kraft Inc.

The plan is subject to definitive agreements, Dart said. Upon approval, the board would establish record and payment dates for the stock distribution and the ratio of shares to be distributed.

The company said it is anticipated that the transaction will qualify as tax free to both Dart & Kraft and its shareholders.

Personal Income In U.S. Declines, Spending Rises

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Americans' personal income slipped 0.1 percent in May, the first decline in a year, but consumer spending increased by 0.9 percent, the government reported Thursday.

The Commerce Department said the decline in income followed a 1.2-percent increase in April. The last decline was a 0.3-percent fall in May 1985.

Both April and May were influenced by an unusually large swing in subsidy payments to farmers, which shot up in April and fell in May.

The report said that the increase in personal spending was the biggest gain since a 1.8-percent increase in December.

Purchases of durable goods, those expected to last three years or more, such as automobiles, rose at an annual rate of \$13 billion in May, after rising \$15.2 billion in April. Purchases of nondurable goods were up at a \$5-billion rate after having declined \$9.7 billion in April.

The savings rate dropped to 4.3 percent in May, down a full percentage point from a 5.3-percent rate in April. Savings is expressed as a percent of disposable, or after-tax, income.

Cabinet Shift Indicates New IMF-Mexico Pact

By Eric N. Berg New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The resignation of José Silva Herzog, Mexico's finance minister, provides the clearest indication yet that Mexico will soon reach a lending agreement with the International Monetary Fund, bankers in New York and analysts of this Latin debt situation say.

In Washington, Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told a congressional committee Wednesday that he expected Mexico would soon come to terms with the IMF despite the change in that country's financial leadership.

The bankers and analysts said an IMF accord was days away. They said that the accord would call for scaling back subsidies of food and transportation that are politically popular in Mexico and that leading officials apparently felt it would be least painful if the plan were presented by a new face.

Bankers and analysts also noted that Mr. Silva Herzog, while credited with saving Mexico from financial collapse in 1982, has not been particularly effective in the recent struggle to obtain lower interest rates from foreign bank lenders.

He is already associated with unpopular austerity measures within Mexico, and he lost some credibility with bankers earlier this year when he suggested that Mexico might need as much as \$9 billion in new loans this year, a sum that was considered unrealistic.

The naming of Gustavo Petricoli as finance minister was thus viewed by bankers and analysts as a fresh attempt by the Mexicans to strengthen their position at the bargaining table.

"Silva Herzog was just not the man to present the new IMF accord to the Mexican public," said the head of a Latin American lending for a major New York City bank. "He would not have the credibility that a new person will have."

In fact, it remained unclear to bankers whether Mr. Silva Herzog was dismissed or resigned. Whatever the case, the experts said they expected no dramatic changes in either Mexico's position on its \$97-billion foreign debt or on the likely outcome of the country's financial crisis.

Experts noted that both Mr. Silva Herzog and Mr. Petricoli have similar backgrounds, including educations at Yale University. The men are also longtime friends and political allies. Most important, the political and economic limits within which the debt problem must be handled are so well defined that it seemed unlikely that the resignation of one official could alter things radically.

So the experts said they expected events to unfold about as they would have if Mr. Silva Herzog had remained: The Mexicans will agree to make certain changes in their economy, including the reductions in subsidies; an IMF accord will be signed shortly thereafter; and commercial banks will then agree to provide new loans with limited concessions on interest rates.

Bankers and analysts seemed more concerned about whether Mr. Silva Herzog's departure might bring about resignations by other economic officials. In particular, many bankers and analysts feared that Miguel Mancera Aguayo, the governor of the Bank of Mexico, and Angel Gurría, who has headed Mexico's debt-negotiating team, might step down in a show of solidarity with Mr. Silva Herzog.

Mr. Mancera has instituted policies on interest rates and the peso that have helped maintain Mexico's foreign-currency reserves. Mr. Gurría is considered one of the most knowledgeable financial experts in Mexico.



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank

WHAT MAKES TDB EXCEPTIONAL? ABOVE ALL, OUR PERSONAL SERVICE

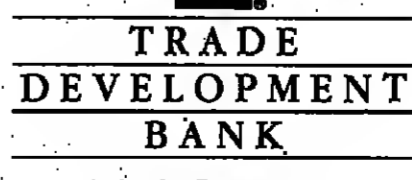
Personal service is more than just a tradition at TDB — it's one of the basic reasons for our success over the years. And it makes an important difference to our clients, in a number of ways.

In fast decisions, for example. At TDB you don't have to waste time going through endless "channels." The executive you talk to makes certain that your requirements are brought directly to the people who decide. We make it a point to avoid red tape and bottlenecks.

We assign an experienced bank officer to your account and he is personally responsible for seeing that things get done on your behalf. So you can be sure your instructions are carried out promptly, intelligently and to the letter.

Moreover, as part of American Express Bank Ltd., with its 85 offices in 39 countries, we serve your individual needs virtually anywhere in the world. Through this global link, we also provide access to the broad choice of investment opportunities offered by the American Express family of companies. In addition, for certain clients, we also provide the prestigious American Express Bank Gold Card® and our exclusive Premier Service™ for round-the-clock personal and travel assistance.

Whatever your requirements you'll find that TDB has something a bit special to offer. Visit us on your next trip to Switzerland, or telephone: in Geneva, 022/37 21 11; in Chiasso, 091/41 22 22.



An American Express company



The Trade Development Bank head office in Geneva, at 96-98, rue de Rhône.

Currency Rates

Table showing currency rates for various countries including Japan, West Germany, France, etc., as of June 19.

Other Dollar Values

Table showing dollar values for various currencies like Swiss franc, British pound, etc., as of June 19.

Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for various financial instruments like Treasury bills, etc., as of June 19.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table showing Asian dollar deposits for various banks and terms, as of June 19.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table showing U.S. money market funds like Merrill Lynch Bond Fund, etc., as of June 19.

Gold

Table showing gold prices in various locations like London, New York, etc., as of June 19.

Cal Res

Y... What are... left? Being... up the first... zed and ca... rny so you... dy in Blue... rings and... voice: "Ho... you're cut... Slow dis... Same airpo... the girl ne... to enter yo... out on the... want a sche... for schedu... your depar... and the app... ly. "Fine, i... comes back... just punch

Mary always and j

repeat anyd... you want... "Yes, pleas... already ent... cludes your... ferred seat... desk. Do yo... If you has... er than con... called up a... rations that... with fares... rental car... thing is the... polite and... don't feel... how what y... and she'll b... date.

This scen... ion. But it... voice, a n... Dunn & B... ness inform... ze the way i... tion from r... Hennessy, I... ager, "The... technology... human-sour... portant. Syr... just as imp... on a co... unit for cal

HO

Discover... Three an... Drop

R

THE S

SH

MAI

TH. F... ROS... R. H... S. M

TH for M 34 rue

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
27 1/2	27 1/2	ADIR	1.00 10	46 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	-
27 1/2	27 1/2	ADIR	1.00 10	46 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	-
27 1/2	27 1/2	ADIR	1.00 10	46 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	-

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
27 1/2	27 1/2	ADIR	1.00 10	46 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	-
27 1/2	27 1/2	ADIR	1.00 10	46 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	-
27 1/2	27 1/2	ADIR	1.00 10	46 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	-

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
27 1/2	27 1/2	ADIR	1.00 10	46 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	-
27 1/2	27 1/2	ADIR	1.00 10	46 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	-
27 1/2	27 1/2	ADIR	1.00 10	46 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	-

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
27 1/2	27 1/2	ADIR	1.00 10	46 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	-
27 1/2	27 1/2	ADIR	1.00 10	46 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	-
27 1/2	27 1/2	ADIR	1.00 10	46 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	-

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
27 1/2	27 1/2	ADIR	1.00 10	46 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	-
27 1/2	27 1/2	ADIR	1.00 10	46 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	-
27 1/2	27 1/2	ADIR	1.00 10	46 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	-

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
27 1/2	27 1/2	ADIR	1.00 10	46 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	-
27 1/2	27 1/2	ADIR	1.00 10	46 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	-
27 1/2	27 1/2	ADIR	1.00 10	46 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	-

Floating-Rate Notes

Issuer/Note	Rate	Issuer/Note	Rate
Aluminum	7 1/2	Aluminum	7 1/2
Aluminum	7 1/2	Aluminum	7 1/2
Aluminum	7 1/2	Aluminum	7 1/2

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Note	Rate	Issuer/Note	Rate
Aluminum	7 1/2	Aluminum	7 1/2
Aluminum	7 1/2	Aluminum	7 1/2
Aluminum	7 1/2	Aluminum	7 1/2

Espírito Santo Financial Holding, S.A. and Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole

are pleased to inform they have inaugurated in Portugal

Banco Internacional de Crédito, S.A.R.L.

Lisbon Oporto

Av: Fontes Pereira de Melo, 27 Avenida da Boavista, 1200

Tel.: 52 71 35, 52 71 71, 57 00 93 Tel.: 66 62 88, 69 22 50

Telex: 62353 BANICR P Telex: 28608 BANICR P

Espírito Santo Financial Holding S.A.
37 - Rue Notre Dame - Luxembourg

Taking advantage of the existant opportunities in the countries where private initiative prevails as a process to foment social welfare and economic progress, Espírito Santo Financial Holding S.A. has, for the past eleven years, developed worldwide banking and financial activities, namely:

- Europe
 - Compagnie Financière Espírito Santo S.A., Lausanne
 - Société Bancaire de Paris, Paris
 - Banco Internacional de Crédito S.A.R.L., Lisbon and Oporto
- United States of America and Cayman Islands
 - Biscayne Bank, Miami
 - Bank Espírito Santo Internacional Ltd., Cayman Islands
- Brazil
 - Inter-Atlântico Banking Group, associated to Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Monteiro Aranha Group, Rio de Janeiro and S. Paulo
 - Companhia de Seguros Inter-Atlântico, Rio de Janeiro and S. Paulo

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

British Telecom Profit Rose 22% for Full Year

LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC said Thursday that its pretax profit for the fiscal year ended March 31, its first full operating year since being denationalized in November 1984, rose 22 percent from a year earlier on a 70 percent increase in sales.

The company, the former state-owned telephone monopoly, said profit rose to £1.81 billion (about \$2.7 billion at current rates) from \$1.48 billion in the previous year. Volume rose to £3.38 billion.

Singapore Bank Acted on Loans

SINGAPORE — The Singapore branch of Societe Generale bank, troubled by bad loans and mismanagement, said Thursday that it had taken "appropriate measures" at the direction of the Monetary Authority of Singapore.

The bank said that the MAS had made some "remarks regarding the management of the branch in mid-1985, and the headquarters in Paris had ordered an enquiry. After completion of the enquiry, appropriate measures were taken," the bank said.

Lynch Lowers Estimate on IBM

NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch & Co. said Thursday that it had lowered its estimate of International Business Machines Corp. earnings to \$11 a share from \$11.75, based on comments to analysts by IBM's chairman, John F. Akers.

Time Inc. to Repurchase Up to 20% of Its Stock

NEW YORK — Time Inc. announced a plan Thursday to repurchase up to 20 percent of its stock, a move analysts said would enhance shareholder value and possibly discourage hostile takeover bids.

Simmons Offers to Buy NL Industries

NEW YORK — NL Industries Inc. said Thursday that Harold C. Simmons, a Dallas financier, had acquired 16 percent of its stock and had offered \$784.5 million to buy the remaining shares.

Tinker to Leave NBC 'Before End of Year'

LOS ANGELES — Grant Tinker, chairman of NBC, says he will leave the network he helped revive "before the end of the year," probably to return to independent television production on a small scale.

Deputy Elected At Bankers Trust

NEW YORK — Bankers Trust Corp. said Thursday that Charles Sanford has been elected deputy chairman of the holding company and its Bankers Trust Co. unit, while Philip Hampton has been named vice chairman.

COMPANY NOTES

Ases AB and the Saudi Arabian government have agreed to build a switchgear manufacturing plant in Riyadh that will begin production in 1987. The Swedish electronics maker will have a 40-percent stake.

Takushoku Bank and Nanyang Commercial Bank are lead managers. Ciba-Geigy AG, the Swiss chemicals giant, said it is establishing new international research laboratories at its Japanese headquarters in Takarazuka that will concentrate on biological and materials sciences.

Guangdong International Trust & Investment Corp. of China will establish a stockbrokerage firm in Hong Kong with Marubeni HK Ltd. and Linton Chu, a local broker. Mr. Chu said China already has two such firms in Hong Kong, through the Bank of China and China Insurance Co.

Mayflower Group Inc., the U.S. household moving company, has repurchased stock acquired by Laidlaw Transportation Ltd., ending a takeover bid by the Canadian company. A U.S. judge ruled last month that the merger would violate antitrust laws because of Mayflower's bus holdings.

Yamachi International America Inc. said it has appointed Scout Pardee, a former senior vice president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, to the post of vice chairman. Yamachi, one of the four largest Japanese securities firms, has applied to the New York Fed to become a primary dealer in U.S. government securities.

Systostics Inc. said its president, Richard I. Tanaka, had resigned for undisclosed reasons. (LAT, Reuters)

MADISON AVENUE: Some Bright Ideas From a Creative New Breed

Continued from first finance page) ... seriously, at least not in public. Mr. Taub, whose work has won more than a dozen Clio and Andy awards, was born in Brooklyn, graduated from the New York Institute of Technology and went into advertising simply because someone suggested he give it a try. Now he earns about \$300,000 a year.

Even if Madison Avenue's generous standards, Miss Seltzer's career is unorthodox. A New Yorker, she dropped out of Ohio State after two years to become briefly, among other things, the first woman paramedic at New York Hospital. She began her advertising career as an art director, and her work still has a strong visual element. One of her prize-winning campaigns, for Topps Bazooka bubble gum, is a series of television commercials of little more than men biting down on the gum to a soundtrack of car starting up or construction work.

For a series of eye-catching advertisements, Mr. McKay flipped through past issues and cropped photographs of anything — food, fashion, Marcel Proust — that captured his imagination. "I just liked the way it looked," he said of a dish that he enlarged, well beyond life size. "The plate was pretty, and the egg on it was great. I have no idea what it is." The most memorable of the Elle advertisements, a superbly shaped female torso in a high-cut swimsuit, ran prominently in — and regularly disappeared from — bus shelters around New York.

That split is apparent in his advertising. Mr. McKay is the art director on the stylish but conservative campaign for Bally shoes, in which the advertisements are framed by a black border. He was also the art director for the bold, award-winning campaign for Elle, the French magazine that introduced a U.S. edition last summer.

Table with columns for Fund Name, Symbol, and Price. Includes sections for International Funds, Money Market Funds, Bond Funds, and Equity Funds.

Advertisement for Bank of Greece U.S. \$375,000,000. Includes text: "This announcement appears as a matter of record only." and lists of participating banks and agents.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Closes With Fractional Gains

NEW YORK — The dollar finished mixed to fractionally higher in U.S. trading Thursday after closing slightly lower in Europe.

Dealers said trading remained featureless and that markets now believed the currency could slumber until after the Japanese elections are held July 6.

"Lethargic, listless and lackluster," said one London dealer of the day's trading. "It is pure range trading, and it looks like everybody accepts that it is going to be like that for a while."

In New York, the dollar rose to 2.2345 Deutsche marks from 2.2275 there on Wednesday; to 166.83 yen from 166.65; to 1.325

French francs from 7.1065, and to 1.8413 Swiss francs from 1.8365.

The British pound rose slightly, however, to \$1.5065 from \$1.5050.

In earlier trading in Europe, the dollar ended in London at 2.2318 DM, up from 2.2295 at the opening but down from 2.2393 there on Wednesday. It also slipped to 166.75 yen from 167.575 on Wednesday.

Dealers said they detected no M-1 rises by \$3.7 billion

NEW YORK — M-1, the basic measure of the U.S. money supply, rose \$3.7 billion to \$666.9 billion in the week ended June 9, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

willingness in the market to push the dollar out of its current 2.20-2.24 DM trading range.

The market's lack of reaction to Wednesday's sharp downward revision of U.S. first-quarter gross national product, and to Thursday's disappointing income and consumption data, suggested that a major development would be needed to push the dollar onto a new course, they said.

In other markets, meanwhile, the dollar was fixed at mid-afternoon in Frankfurt at 2.2285 DM, virtually unchanged from 2.2290 at the Wednesday fixing, and at 7.1190 French francs in Paris, up from 7.1025.

It closed in Zurich at 1.8393

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, Spread. Includes Deutsche mark, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

Swiss franc, down from 1.8515 there on Wednesday.

In Johannesburg, the rand turned sharply lower in trading following a vote by the U.S. House of Representatives in favor of imposing drastic economic sanctions against South Africa.

The commercial rand, used in most external trade transactions, fell to 41.05 U.S. cents from 42.55 on Wednesday. The more restricted financial rand fell to 23.75 cents from 24.25. (Reuters, IHT)

THE EUROMARKETS

IMMUNITY: Bank of China \$200-Million FRN Launched

Using Antibodies

diabetes, might be most amenable to such treatments. In these diseases, the body produces antibodies that attack its own cells. Hence, an antibody to these antibodies could be a treatment.

Biotherapy Systems is focusing on using anti-idiotypic antibodies to treat B-cell lymphoma, a cancer that affects the cells that produce antibodies. These cells, known as B-cells, have copies of the antibodies they make protruding from their cell membranes, Dr. Miller said. So, again, an antibody to that antibody could be effective in attacking the cancerous cells.

By Christopher Pizzev

LONDON — Attention in the Eurobond market Thursday focused on the long-awaited arrival of the \$200-million floating-rate note issue for the Bank of China.

Meanwhile, the secondary market generally closed slightly lower after subdued trading in which retail operators were still absent, dealers said. Dollar-straight issues unchanged to 5 point lower as the U.S. bond market drifted down, but dealers said that there was little actual selling pressure seen here.

The \$200-million Bank of China issue has a 10-year maturity and pays 1/16 point over the six-month

London interbank offered rate. It is callable after five years at par.

The issue was lead-managed by Deutsche Bank AG.

Market sources noted that the issue was syndicated from Frankfurt, and not London, because of the Bank of England's objection to London-based companies taking part in Eurobond issues for Chinese borrowers.

This is because the Chinese government refuses to recognize debts incurred before 1949, when the Communists took power in China. Preliminary talks recently took place in Beijing on a possible solution to the problem.

Perhaps as a way of getting around the Bank of England's con-

cerns, the sources noted, the right co-lead managers for the issue were also both based outside London. They are Banque Nationale de Paris and Merrill Lynch International (Asia) & Co.

Dealers said that just before its formal launching, the issue was quoted at around its par issue price. By the close it had drifted back to 99.92 bid, still well within the 150-basis-point selling concession and total fees of 30 basis points.

Other dealers noted that Wednesday's three dollar-straight issues for U.S. companies ended the day well outside their respective total fees, another indication that retail demand for new bonds was still at a very low level.

Thursday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table A: OTC stock prices including companies like ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

Thursday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table O: AMEX stock prices including companies like ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

Table B: OTC stock prices including companies like ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

Table S: AMEX stock prices including companies like ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

Table C: OTC stock prices including companies like ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

Table T: AMEX stock prices including companies like ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

Table D: OTC stock prices including companies like ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

Table U: AMEX stock prices including companies like ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

Table E: OTC stock prices including companies like ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

Table V: AMEX stock prices including companies like ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

Table F: OTC stock prices including companies like ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

Table W: AMEX stock prices including companies like ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

AMEX High-Lows

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Change. Includes companies like ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

NYSE High-Lows

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Change. Includes companies like ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

AMEX High-Lows

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Change. Includes companies like ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

NYSE High-Lows

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Change. Includes companies like ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom center of the page.

BOOKS

THE UNDERGROUND EMPIRE: Where Crime and Governments Embrace

By James Mills. 1,165 pages. \$22.95. Doubleday, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10167.

Reviewed by Robert Sherrill

JAMES Mills figures illegal drug dealers around the world earn a half-trillion dollars a year, and he adds, for those who need imagery to grasp that figure, "A half-trillion dollars would weigh more than the entire population of Washington, D.C."

Industrialists on that scale, needless to say, have lots of well-placed friends. "Over a period of six years," Mills writes, "I became convinced of the participation in the drug traffic of high officials in at least 33 countries."

Instead, the United States goes along with the charade of Latin American cooperation. "A Colombia Navy patrol boat, provided as a cost of \$2 million by the United States, operating in the most smuggler-infested waters in the world, had in two years searched only fifteen vessels. It seized one kilo of cocaine, some marijuana residue, and a small amount of American currency."

One night in 1979 at a Washington party Mills heard some guests talking about "Centac," and when he asked what it was, the answers were "politely evaded or ignored."

And yet the next day he was taken, "without warning or explanation," to a hideaway suite "in one of Washington's most notorious white-junkie neighborhoods," to meet Dennis Dayle, head of Centac, an elite corps of 50 agents in the Drug Enforcement Agency, who spent the next four hours answering every question Mills could think to ask.

Hey! What luck! Why was he chosen for that club lead in the dummy. South drove out the diamond ace. This gave him 11 sure tricks and there were various chances of a 12th: a favorable spade position, a heart finesse, or a squeeze.

Experts would differ about the strength needed for the reverse of two spades after a two-level response and about the meaning of the three-club rebid by North. In this case, it is clear that South showed extra values and that three clubs was a waiting move.

After winning the opening club lead in the dummy, South drove out the diamond ace. This gave him 11 sure tricks and there were various chances of a 12th: a favorable spade position, a heart finesse, or a squeeze.

When South regained the lead in clubs, he took his diamond winners before testing spades. West had chosen to unguard clubs, leaving East with that duty. At the finish, the heart finesse was unnecessary. The queen appeared at the 12th trick from East, who was still keeping a club winner.

flood of candor when, he says, up to that time "no more than a handful of men in the world understood completely what Centac was and what it did?" We don't get an answer. Nor do we learn why, a few weeks later, the DEA decided to let him have access to some of its secret files and tag along, tape recorder humming, on some of Centac's operations.

My guess is that DEA wanted some classy publicity to use at budget time and it knew Mills could handle both nonfiction ("The Prosecutor") and fiction ("Report to the Commissioner"), and had a good sense of humor and a sometimes Saturday-matinee style that would go nicely with the DEA's usual blend of fact and fiction. If so, it was too late. Centac was killed when the Reagan Administration reshuffled the drug enforcement bureaucracy.

Mills describes his adventure as "a five-year odyssey through a labyrinthine underground world I believe no journalist ever before traveled end-to-end, a meticulously filigreed web of passages within which hums and clatters a multibillion market of drugs, assassins, weapons, and spies. It was a world of diplomats, statesmen, global politics, and crime, where everything could be bought for cash — lives, armies, the governments of nations."

Wow! But let's go on. "Centac became at once a vehicle to take me to its center, face to face with its leaders, their wives and lovers, into their mansions and yachts, their banks and counting rooms, to a secret wonderland of wealth so vast it threatened the economic stability of the world."

I don't remember accompanying Mills to all those places, but he did do an awful lot of leg work and interviewing. My only quibble is that most of those he got his information from were, necessarily, drug agents and drug dealers (turned stool) who were doubtless eager to impress this writer with what romantic chaps they were — "free spirit people," as one dealer put it to Mills.

The book revolves around Centac's efforts to build conspiracy cases against three organizations. I won't give away the conclusions of the three investigations except to say that Dennis Dayle's boast, "We can do anything," turned out to be wrong. Still, along the way the Centac chases provide Mills with many good anecdotes, some glossy profiles, some stuff that, as he admits, is kind of hard to believe. But when the topic is drugs, who insists on credibility?

The bad news is the poundage. It reminds me of that recent New Yorker cartoon: A publishing house executive, referring to the mound of manuscript on his desk, says to the author, "I'm sorry we can't be more encouraging, but allow me to add that you've got a hell of a lot of book here."

A good writer and reporter has been seduced and betrayed by his own diligence. Mills collected "hundreds of pages of classified documents, 183 two-hour tape cassettes (these eventually produced more than 7,000 pages of transcription), and 22 notebooks" — and he fell fatally in love with too much of it. After trimming and discarding tons of stuff, he just didn't have the heart to cut the remaining ton by 50 percent, which would have left it a first-class book instead of a chore to get through.

Robert Sherrill, author of "The Oil Follies of 1970-80: How the Petroleum Industry Stole the Show and Much More Besides," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, North-South reached an excellent six no-trump contract in which South's two ten-spots had a vital role to play.

club lead in the dummy. South drove out the diamond ace. This gave him 11 sure tricks and there were various chances of a 12th: a favorable spade position, a heart finesse, or a squeeze.

Table with bridge scores and solutions for North, South, West, and East.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



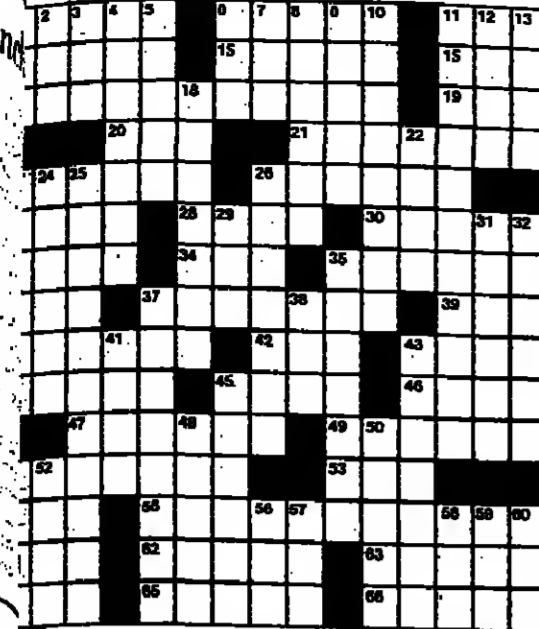
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



ACROSS: 43 An uncle of Jose... 44 Leaf pore... 45 Plexus... 46 Dust speck... 47 Singer Bette... 48 Cone sections... 51 Stains... 52 Equal: Prefix... 53 Phantasmal... 54 Singer Kiki... 55 Author of "White... 56 Author of "Reagan Slept"... 61 Resinous substance... 62 Puppets... 63 Phantasmal... 64 Sambar, e.g... 65 Thrallo... 66 Chameleon or pipe... DOWN: 1 Invitation... 2 Baseball stat... 3 Bulgarian dollar... 4 Isolates... 5 Tragedy by Euripides... 6 Craggy peak... 7 Genovese gold... 8 San Diego team... 9 Of an intestine... 10 In regular... 11 Co-author of "We Accuse"... 12 Scorch... 13 Adds... 18 Trades... 22 Pintail duck... 23 Slier's straight run... 24 Place for a tempest... 25 Author of "At Wit's End"... 26 Persephone's mother... 27 Dildock, of comics... 31 Emulate Earhart... 32 Collections of... 33 Type of acid... 37 Hofman role: 1967... 38 Rent... 41 Bahrain bigwig... 43 Authorize... 45 He wrote "The Artillery of the Press"... 48 Dodecanese island... 50 Burned, as logs... 51 Year in... 52 Corn or oat follower... 56 French wheat... 57 Naval letters... 58 Southern constellation... 59 Year in... 60 Year in... 61 Clandius I's reign... 62 Scorch... 63 Adds... 64 — mother

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

JENNIS THE MENACE



MY MOM IS WORKIN' MRS. MCNEELY. CAN YOU CALL HER SOMETIME AFTER BUSINESS HOURS?*

JUMBLE

Jumble word game section with clues and a grid.

WEATHER

Weather forecast table for Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Middle East, Oceania, and Antarctica.

Financial market data table including Toronto, Canadian stocks, and Montreal.



Herald Tribune Business/Finance advertisement with text: 'BIGGER & BETTER. The Trib's business section is now bigger and better than ever.'

Sports News, Pages 8 and 9

